

JPRS-SSA-87-045

13 MAY 1987

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

SPECIAL NOTICE INSIDE

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REPORT ON CAMPAIGN TO REDUCE DEPENDENCE ON FOOD AID

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French Apr 87 p 18

[Article by Michel Gillot: "The First Steps of Green Africa"]

[Text] In Africa, food aid has saved millions of persons from starvation. At the same time, it has accentuated imbalances, changed consumer habits and broken prices. With the Green Africa campaign, nongovernmental organizations are trying to find new solutions making it possible to reduce that dependency. We can now draw up a thorough balance sheet of that undertaking begun a year ago.

Some 900 tons of grain bought in Sine Saloum and Casamance, then transported and resold in 26 villages in the river region, all this thanks to financing from the French Ministry of Cooperation totaling 100 million CFA francs (2 million French francs): In figures, this is the story of the first standardization operation carried out in Senegal in the spring of 1985 by the Green Africa campaign (1). The general principle is a simple one: Natural production conditions are more favorable in certain regions. One can therefore use the money for food aid to buy surpluses produced by such areas and resell them in places with shortages. Counterpart funds are then used to finance training and development programs.

Green Africa thus intends to prove that "another kind of food aid is possible by using local agricultural, economic and human resources." It is assistance that also presents the advantage of respecting food customs and offering producers in regions with surpluses enough outlets to encourage them to produce more. In practice, this Senegalese pilot project has naturally had beginner's problems: a late start compared with the marketing season, administrative red tape, diversion of grain by haulers (between 15 and 25 percent of the total quantities), all hitches which the newness of the undertaking is enough to explain.

Even more surprising, on the other hand, is the decision to resell corn at a price lower than its purchase price (50 CFA francs instead of 70). The people in the Senegal River region actually derive substantial income from the emigration (2). Furthermore, this "generosity" cuts off its counterpart funds. But that is not the essential thing. According to Green Africa, "the existence of marketable surpluses in the Sine-Saloum and Upper Casamance regions

has been largely proved" by this first operation. Is this serene confidence in the future? Exaggerated optimism? Whatever the case, there are many among those involved in the campaign who question this triangulation.

Test Ground in Senegal

"There are no surpluses," says Philippe Bonneval, head of the Caritas organization for Sine-Saloum for the past 10 years. "The presence of millet on the weekly markets does not necessarily mean that the bins are full. On the contrary, they are perhaps dangerously low, since peasants have no other means than selling their millet to earn liquid cash." The analysis echoes a proverb of the Wolofs of Sine-Saloum: "The pocket spares the grain bin." In other words, if one's pockets are empty, one goes to the grain bin to fill them. A woman with a sick child will secretly sell millet in order to get money to care for him.

"Historically speaking," says El Hadj N'gom ("Terre des Hommes, Senegal"), "the option chosen by the government to encourage income crops has immediately resulted in a greater monetarization of the rural economy. People have had a growing need for money for all consumer products. Since peanuts were not profitable, the peasants were brought to sell more and more subsistence products. Today, even ethnic groups that were reputed not to sell their millet or their rice, such as the Sereres of Sine or the Diolas of Casamance, are changing their traditional ways because of the pressure of the economy."

Therefore, for Philippe Bonneval, "to write that grain stored in Sine-Saloum is rotting is false and dishonest." "By desperately trying to find surpluses so as to justify the three-cornered program, he angrily states, "they are dangerously flirting with the notorious alleged 'irrationality' of the African peasants." If losses in stock, mainly due to rodents, persist, it is obscene to try to give credit to the hypothesis of waste. As Jerome Lombard of ORSTOM [Overseas Scientific and Technical Research Office] writes, "The period between seasons in Sine-Saloum in 1985, coming after a period of 2 to 3 years of shortages, was terrible. There was no currency and no commodities on the markets. This combination of phenomena caused the famine in August 1985 and the farmers do not remember any year as bad since the postwar period" (3). And yet, in the media, 1985 will remain a good year for Africa in general and Senegal in particular. Rainfall has been good. Fine. However, beside the fact that it was not good for all soil, perhaps, how can one forget that food self-sufficiency in these regions depends on many other factors?

More than the shortage of rainfall, the income crop/food crop ratio occupies a prime place in the agricultural slump of the past 10 years. The World Bank itself admits that the peanut crops in the Sine-Saloum region expanded at the expense of food crops (4). Following independence, peanuts represented over 80 percent of all exports and employed 87 percent of the country's active population. Today, while continuing to occupy nearly half of the farmland and still mobilizing 70 percent of the population, peanuts now make up only 25 percent of the exports and scarcely 10 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP).

For the past 2 years, unable to fight the parallel peanut markets effectively the government has chosen to free itself partially from that sector (5). This new agricultural policy (NPA) opens the way to the "liberalization of supplies from the rural world in production factors." Clearly, farmers to whom seed had previously been given will henceforth have to buy it. Except for the big marabout peanut producers, no one has the financial means for such a change. While the goal of the new agricultural policy is praiseworthy -- excessive organization must give way to responsibility of the farmer -- its institution has been a shock in rural areas. In June 1985, not a day went by without LE SOLEIL, the national daily, reporting alarming examples in such areas with only a few days of seed left.

"We cannot buy much peanut seed so we plant more millet." This fine unanimity of rural committees in Sine-Saloum is confirmed by an examination of areas devoted to these two crops throughout the country. In the 1985-1986 season, after a year of the NPA, peanuts destined for the oilworks lost some 300,000 hectares, while millet and sorghum increased by the same amount. Is the tyranny of the peanut over? "For a long time," writes Catherine Coquery-Vidrovitch, "we have seen the now classic phenomenon in Senegal of increased millet crops at the expense of the peanut, meaning a return to subsistence techniques whenever prices drop under the minimum" (6). In the present case, it is the acquisition of production factors that exceeds a maximum threshold, but produces the same result.

And yet, for some political circles, the growth in areas devoted to food crops expresses the success of the government's campaign, "Eating Senegalese," which accompanies the establishment of the NPA. The situation of agriculture is disastrous and all the symptoms of a crisis are piling up: overgrazing, deforestation, soil exhausted by decades of peanuts, abandonment of the practice of leaving land fallow because of population pressure, and so on. What about the dissemination of improved millet seed? This concerns only about 2,000 out of the 400,000 hectares in Sine-Saloum and is only a minimal effort compared with the one made for peanuts. In Casamance, one runs into saline soils, which led to the abandonment of rice paddies (71 percent of all producers claim to have given up from 1 to 4 parcels, 4 percent over 15 parcels). Some 20 years ago, this region, called the bread basket, was the repository of Senegal's hopes. "All that is the forest of truth," one farm leader from Sine-Saloum says ironically, "and sometimes the tree of a good year hides it." This is all the more true because a significant increase in food production could not be truly appreciable as long as the vicious circle of farm debt is not broken.

Jerome Lombard, ORSTOM researcher, observes that "the 1985 harvest is considered to be excellent, but some farmers, who have harvested 12 months of consumption, must pay back debts contracted throughout the 1984-1985 between-season period, most of the time by selling millet, because peanut crops were mediocre as a result of the lack of seed. Some have said (...) that because of drawing upon quantities earmarked for consumption, self-sufficiency could not be assured in 1985-1986. Thus it is that (...) an apparently favorable situation may be reversed during the dry months if the accumulated debt is too great" (7).

This indebtedness of the Senegalese farmer is now estimated to be double the value of the harvest. It is an untenable situation for a population caught in a vice between the country's two scourges: a plethoric administration and usurious merchants. Anyone who has been in Africa between seasons knows the hold the latter have over producers. For a bag of millet borrowed from a *bana-bana*, the peasant must sometimes pay up to five times after the harvest. On the weekly markets, a good dozen operators unrestrainedly plunge into the joys of speculation.

And yet, these merchants are for the most part integrated into the social fabric of the rural areas. In Senegal, from 1977 to 1983 (period of austerity), the mass of administrative wages rose from 60 to 150 billion CFA francs. During that same period of time, the GDP of the primary sector went from 132 to 204 billion. Moreover, the high incomes of the upper-level government employees have greatly increased the demand for goods and services not produced in the region. This extraverted consumption has a great deal to do with the current anemia of the rural world.

It is a world into which only an organization by village could breathe new life. At any rate, such is the conclusion of the Collective for a Grass-Roots Food Strategy (COSAB) (8), mandated by the Green Africa campaign in order to draw up a balance sheet and survey the needs expressed by rural people.

"The heart of the problem remains the inadequacy of food production," says Louis Jean, regional representative of the Volunteers for Progress and president of COSAB. "Questions of aid or of changing food habits are but an epiphenomenon. Food aid exists, along with its harmful effects, only when agriculture is no longer able to feed the people. Two urgent priorities must be defined: increasing production and securing food stored -- that is, escaping the hold of usurers."

In order to do so, COSAB proposes setting up a credit fund and grain bank in every village. The former would be used to buy tools and implements, seed and fertilizer and to fight salinity or acridians. The banks would buy, at the time of the harvest and at the official price (unfortunately, much too low at the present time), a certain quantity of millet from producers, then sell it back to them between seasons at a slight profit, which would make it possible to increase their capacity for the next season. Some are already operating in Casamance, to the great satisfaction of the producers, who have learned to manage the system themselves. In both cases, credit and banks, the initial loan would be paid back over a 4-year period. The COSAB project, which involves some 40 villages, provides for training in management to go along with any administration of funds. Furthermore, the collective is studying the possibility of better marketing certain rural products, particularly produce, in the cities.

"Producing, storing and selling: Since the Senegalese farmers have been plunged against their will into the world of economics, they had better learn to master it to their advantage," says one young Senegalese economist. He then adds, incredibly lucidly: "The fact that they are forced to begin by fighting hunger illustrates to what extent the ratio of forces is presently unfavorable to them."

To start with, COSAB is counting on a package of 200 million CFA francs (4 million French francs: 2 million for the credit funds and 2 million for the grain banks), or double the sum spent for the 1984-1985 operation. It is therefore an ambitious program and one whose financing now seems assured, at least for the grain bank part.

As for "support to production," the financing file has been presented by COSAB to the main backers of food aid, including the EEC and the United States. Favorably welcomed but "slow in being studied," it is little likely that it will have concrete results for the 1987 agricultural season. The Green Africa committee has not committed itself to the dossier, believing that support for production is outside the framework of the "triangle" program. Actually, by developing its analysis of the food difficulties and solutions to be applied, COSAB seems to situate itself in a broader terrain than that of triangular operations. Theoretically enticing, this geometrical formula has the merit of beginning a break with the ravages of being eternally dependent upon foreign aid. It is also the logical consequence of several years of reflection on the deterioration of North-South terms of trade: Africa must above all develop its own resources and trade more with itself. But while the triangular solution seems a good idea, nothing is to prevent one from improving upon it. Above all, the very clear challenge to the notion of a surplus zone can only lead one to greater caution in the execution of future grain transfers. Without being inevitable, the food shortage is not an invention either, with no other goal than to justify traditional food aid, even if it is true that the latter relieves the surpluses -- very real -- of the wealthy countries. The fact remains that if all the aspects of the food problem are not taken into account, Green Africa runs the risk of accentuating certain imbalances.

FOOTNOTES

1. A collective made up of three French nongovernmental organizations (NGO). "Terre des hommes, Frere des hommes et Peuples solidaires." See Charles Condamines, "On Food Aid to the Building of a Green Africa," LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, May 1986.
2. In the river valley, 50 percent of the men of working age are gone. Many have immigrated to France, whence they regularly send money to their native city.
3. "Available Food in Grain and Survival Strategies in Sereer Country," ORSTOM, Dakar, December 1985.
4. "Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Calendar for Action," World Bank, 1981.
5. Starting in 1975, peanut producers had increasing financial difficulties: drop in fertility, shortage of rainfall and poor prices (from 1975 to 1982, the price of peanuts dropped by half on the international market). Therefore, in order to escape withholding by cooperatives to which they were supposed to resell their harvests, the peasants increasingly marketed their

peanuts to private merchants at prices even lower than the official price. The importance of these parallel circuits was put at 65 percent of marketable volumes in 1980-1981!

6. "Afrique noire, permanences et ruptures," Payot, Paris, 1985.
7. "Available Food," Op. cit.
8. Set up in April 1986, this collective is made up of national or foreign nongovernmental organizations embracing village groupings.

11,464

CSO: 3419/172

AZAP COMMENTARY ON ZAIRE, ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE, ZAMBIA SUMMIT

AB171328 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0900 GMT 17 Apr 87

[AZAP commentary: "The Luanda Four-Party Summit: The Same Preoccupations"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Apr (AZAP)--Marshal Mobutu went to Luanda yesterday for a few hours' stay during which he held talks with his Zambian, Mozambican, and Angolan counterparts on how best to strengthen the relations existing among the respective states.

The Luanda four-party summit follows up the summit meetings held last year by countries that are directly affected by the tense situation in southern Africa due to their proximity to Pretoria. These countries also show interest in all developments in South Africa because such developments have consequences for them.

Seen against this background, yesterday's meeting follows up the talks held at Kasaba Bay, Zambia, by Presidents Kaunda, Mobutu, and Samora Machel. The latter was killed in a plane crash on his way back from the talks.

The Luanda summit also follows up the talks held last October in Gbadolite [Zaire] between the Zairian and Zambian heads of state, and the meeting held in Luanda last July between Marshal Mobutu and Mr Dos Santos.

At Kasaba Bay, the participants assessed the consequences--for the economies of the states of the region--of the economic sanctions imposed by the international community on the Pretoria regime with the view of causing it to abolish the obnoxious apartheid system and grant Namibians their right to determine their own destiny.

As a matter of fact, it was incumbent upon these countries, which are threatened by the instability caused deliberately by the Pretoria racist regime, to act in solidarity and hold consultations in order to take measures aimed at minimizing the consequences of the sanctions on their economies and at strengthening the struggle for the speedy advent of freedom in Namibia, and justice and human rights in South Africa.

They had the same preoccupations at Gbadolite. In addition to their bilateral relations which had been strengthened, Zaire and Zambia had then stressed the need for African countries to strengthen their ties both at the bilateral and regional and subregional levels. Their views were in line with the preoccupations of the OAU as spelled out in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act.

The countries that met yesterday continue to face the same challenges and difficulties in their developmental efforts. One such difficulty is precisely how to transport their products--both imports and exports. It is therefore not surprising that the rehabilitation of the Benguela Railroad was on the agenda of the Luanda meeting. In this regard, it is worth pointing out that President Mobutu has succeeded in convincing the business circles of the Western countries to rehabilitate this railroad.

One can therefore say "mission accomplished" because the rehabilitation work begins before the end of the year as the fund donors have earmarked the necessary funds.

Zaire's participation in the Luanda summit can be accounted for by the fact that it is directly concerned by the developments in the region and the problems of the evolution of the southern African situation.

By deciding to attend the Luanda meeting yesterday, Marshal Mobutu translates into facts a constant feature of Zaire's foreign policy--which is namely to give priority to solidarity and consultations in the relations among African countries, and especially among those in the same subregion.

Concerning the ties between Angola and Zaire, it will be recalled that at their meeting last July, Presidents Dos Santos and Mobutu had expressed their determination to give a new dimension to the cooperation between their two countries, especially with regard to the consolidation of security along their common border, and to strengthen their relations of good neighborliness in compliance with the aspirations of the two brotherly peoples.

Yesterday, the MPR founder told his host of the deep emotion felt in Zaire in the wake of the unfriendly and even hostile reception given in Luanda to the Zairian national soccer team, their fans, and the official delegation accompanying them.

Desirous to maintain a serene atmosphere in the Angolan-Zairian relations, President Dos Santos expressed deep regrets and made apologies to Marshal Mobutu and reaffirmed the goodwill of Angolan people toward the brotherly people of Zaire. He also assured his guest that Zaire could count on Angola at all times.

Similarly, Marshal Mobutu gave the necessary explanations and assurances to his counterparts in Luanda on the rehabilitation of the Kamina base which had given rise to many speculations. On this point, too, every ambiguity was removed.

In a nutshell, the four--party summit held in Luanda yesterday provided an opportunity for the heads of state of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zaire to examine, in a fraternal atmosphere, the relations among their states, the peoples of which share the same traditions, and to work together to find ways and means to minimize the dependence of the Frontline States on the roads under the control of the Pretoria racist regime.

BRIEFS

UNITA CLAIMS INFLUENCE BEYOND 'LIBERATED' ZONES--Free Land of Angola, 14 Apr (KUP)--UNITA's vice president Colonel Jeremiah Chitunda, said that his movement has been successful in extending its administrative structures beyond its liberated territory. Colonel Chitunda said that UNITA has set up agriculture production centers, schools, and clinics in distant areas such as Cabinda and along the coast. In an interview granted to KUP in Jamba yesterday, Col Chitunda also said that the 3-day education symposium held in Jamba last month was very successful and that it was part of UNITA's anti-illiteracy campaign. The symposium studied the creation of a modern education system which would adapt to the historical and socioeconomic realities of Angola. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 14 Apr 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/610

BRIEFS

ELF LEADER DIES--Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA)—Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF], died in an Egyptian hospital today at the age of 55 after a sudden illness. The ELF office in Cairo issued a statement mourning the loss of its leader and emphasizing that the Eritrean people will continue their armed struggle until they have achieved their full national rights. The statement noted that the deceased had been born in 1932 in the village of Harkiko in the Massaua region. He completed his education at the Teachers College in Addis Ababa. He then worked as a teacher in Eritrea where he established several cultural and social societies to confront the Ethiopian plan to erase the identity of the Eritrean people. According to the statement, the deceased leader left his country in 1960 following the Ethiopian authorities' crackdown on the national forces. He then embarked on a new phase in the fight by beginning an armed struggle with the establishment of the ELF in 1961. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1538 GMT 4 Apr 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/591

NCD SECRETARY CRITICIZES 'CULTURE OF SILENCE'

AB230826 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] The executive secretary of the National Commission for Democracy [NCD], Mr E.A. Haizel, has noted that where corruption breaks the moral fiber of a people, it undermines whatever moral rights they have to speak out against wrongdoing, and in the process inflicts silence on themselves. This is because as the saying goes, those who live in glass houses do not throw stones. Mr Haizel was speaking to newsmen prior to his departure to Budapest as a member of the official delegation headed by a member of the PNDC, Mr Justice Annan.

Reacting to a question on the role of the NCD in combatting the creeping culture of silence, which has formed the theme of recent public statements by the leader of the revolution, Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings, the executive secretary said the free flow of information and the right of expression are fundamental to the democratic process taking shape in the country. He said it was in recognition of this that the PNDC introduced the concept of workers' participation in the joint consultative councils, and in some cases the boards themselves. It was sad to find, however, that the workers' representatives from the joint consultative councils and the boards very soon came to forget those whom they represent and failed to provide regular feedback on meetings to the rank and file. He said those who occasionally bothered to provide some feedbacks, often attempt to distance themselves from the decisions which they were a part of. That in itself creates a communication gap and undermines the purpose for serving on the joint consultative councils.

Mr Haizel said the caliber of workers' representations on some of the joint consultative councils leave much to be desired, adding that workers' leadership demands more than moral rabbleroising if participation is to be meaningful. Some workers, he noted, have become trapped in the culture of silence largely because they are disappointed at the ineffectiveness of their representatives as agents in the flow of information. Mr Haizel observed that there are many people who have genuine concerns to express, but are failing to do so out of uncertainty about the position they hold. Such people, he said, have nothing to fear, even if the idea they represent reflects minority

positions. The executive secretary said while those with genuine observations and complaints are silenced, a few vicious individuals have used the favorable conditions for free expression to sow seeds of discord and indulge in mudslinging of those they disagree with in expectation that there would be no response to what they say. Mr Haizel said the culture of silence is now trapping too many people to the extent that there is a lot of murmuring and [word indistinct] around instead of a positive declaration of opinion and even of defiance when one is confronted with plain injustice or wrong analysis. Mr Haizel observed that democracy cannot thrive in an atmosphere controlled by the culture of silence. The National Commission for Democracy will therefore announce a program to ensure an improvement in the effectiveness of channels of communications and the right of expression in the workplace and the community. In this task, the commission can only attempt to influence the trend of events and it is the responsibility of the people themselves which will bring meaning to its efforts.

One of the immediate tasks, he concluded, will be to urge management of government departments, public boards, and corporations to improve their internal systems of administration to improve the flow of information and discussions at the various workplaces.

/8309

CSO: 3400/613

BRIEFS

FRG GRANTS LOAN--West Germany has granted Guinea-Bissau loans totalling DM8 million for 1987 and 1988. The loans are meant to be used to continue an agricultural projects and a local fisheries development project in the region of Quirana (in the south of the country) it was learnt from official sources in Bissau today. The agreement under which the loans were granted was signed after a meeting of the joint cooperation commission of the two countries. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1314 GMT 20 Apr 87 AB] /8309

CSO: 3400/610

SWAPO PLANS TO OPEN PERMANENT OFFICE IN USSR

MB232019 Harare Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] The South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, intends to open a permanent office in the Soviet Union soon. In a despatch to ZIANA today, SWAPO's secretary for foreign affairs, Comrade Theo-Ben Gurirab, said his organization is carrying out a diplomatic offensive aimed at finding a (?speedy) solution to the Namibian conflict. He says the situation in Namibia today has found fresh opportunities for the further development of the people's struggle for independence.

/12913

CSO: 3400/616

CONSTITUTION MAY REQUIRE ONLY MAJORITY APPROVAL

MB221616 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Apr 87 p 1

[By Ken Nelson]

[Text] Unanimous approval by all political parties might no longer be necessary for the Transitional Government's draft constitution. This is indicated in a press release by Constitutional Council Chairman Victor Hiemstra late this morning.

Judge Hiemstra says the CC "has reached an advanced stage in the completion of a draft constitution." And, he adds the government had indicated that a draft may be submitted with less than unanimous vote, "but at least a two-thirds majority."

The 17 months given to the CC to draw up the constitution expires on 13 June.

Political observers expect a major confrontation with South African State President P.W. Botha once the constitution--which apparently only needs the i's dotted, and t's crossed--is presented to him.

Impeccable sources told THE ADVERTISER the constitution explicitly makes provision for a one man, one vote system. It is felt that this might be too "liberal" for the South African head of State.

A statement issued lat this morning by the Constitutional Council--which has adjourned until 18 May--said under the law the draft cannot be presented to the government for their signatures unless the constitution has been adopted unanimously by all the political parties.

However, the statement reads on, if 17 months have elapsed since work started on the constitution, "the government has indicated that a draft might be submitted," even if no consensus has been reached.

Once the draft is accepted by the government--even if the vote is not unanimous--the contents of the constitution will be made public and period of consultation between the public and the Constitutional Council will start.

Should Mr Botha reject the proposed constitution, it is possible that the five Western nations (France, Britain, West Germany, the United States and Japan)

might step in. THE ADVERTISER also learned that the constitution, as it stands now, provides for a three-tier government--a strong central government, regional councils and municipalities.

Because the Constitutional Council cannot issue statements without prior approval of the government, frantic efforts to find the chairman of the Cabinet, Minister Andreas Shipanga, were made yesterday and this morning.

Mr Shipanga has disappeared and no-one seemed to know where he was. This morning, the council's chairman, Judge Victor Hiemstra, rushed to the offices of the Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge, to obtain the necessary approval.

/12913

CS0: 3400/616

BRIEFS

VISA DENIED--Windhoek, 22 April, SAPA--The administrator-general of SWA/NAMIBIA, Mr Louis Pienaar, has refused to grant a passport application to a news reporter of the NAMIBIAN newspaper, Mr Christof Shipanga. The newspapers editor, Miss Gwen Lister, said today Mr Shipanga earlier applied for a passport to provide news coverage for his paper of a United Nations Council for Namibia conference in Buenos Aires which began on Monday this week. He was due to leave Windhoek last Friday. Miss Lister said the administrator-general's office informed her that the authorities were prepared to issue temporary travel documents to Mr Shipanga later this year to enable him to attend a three-month course in Britain. Mr Pienaar's office declined to give reasons for the decision. Miss Lister added that senior SWAPO office-bearers in SWA/NAMIBIA were given passports and she could not understand why Mr Shipanga, who was a journalist and not a politician, was turned down.

[Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1109 GMT 22 Apr 87 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/616

ROK ENVOY MEETS BABANGIDA, URGES SUPPORT AT UN

AB221845 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] South Korea has asked for Nigeria's support in her bid to become a member of the United Nations. The appeal was made in Lagos today when a special envoy of the South Korean leader, General Chon Tu-hwan, delivered a special message to President Ibrahim Babangida at Dodan Barracks.

The special envoy, Mr (Choe Hui-nam), said his country was eager to secure admission by next year when she would be celebrating her 30th independence anniversary. He also appealed to President Babangida to use Nigeria's influence in the Nonaligned Movement in helping to create a favorable climate for the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

President Babangida gave the assurance that the Federal Government would look into the request. He called for increased economic cooperation between both countries, noting that Nigeria could learn a lot from South Korea, especially in the area of economic development. General Babangida stressed Nigeria's decision to open an embassy in Seoul soon.

The South Korean envoy extended an invitation to President Babangida to visit his country.

/8309

CSO: 3400/612

NIGERIA

PAPER COMMENTS ON ANGOLAN REQUEST FOR DPRK TROOPS

AB251044 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Apr 87

[From the press review]

[Text] THE GUARDIAN comments on recent reports that the Angolan authorities have requested the North Korean Government to send troops to replace Cuban forces in that country. The paper says the revelation should be of a grave concern to African nationalists and to those committed to freedom in South Africa.

THE GUARDIAN believes that the Angolan Government is now becoming impatient with the Cuban troops for their reluctance to initiate full combat operations against the racist South African-backed UNITA rebels. The paper advises the Cuban Government to be cautious in handling the situation to avoid playing into the hands of the enemy.

/8309

CSO: 3400/612

NUJ SUES GOVERNMENT OVER NEWSWATCH PROSCRIPTION

AB221024 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] The Nigerian Union of Journalists, NUJ, yesterday filed a suit at a Lagos High Court, challenging the recent proscription of NEWSWATCH magazine by the Federal Government. In the suit, the NUJ is asking for a declaration and perpetual injunction restraining the federal attorney general from putting into effect the decree proscribing the magazine. The NUJ is also praying the court to entertain the suit having regards to the relevant sections of the 1979 constitution. It also held that the contents of the magazine were not classified or capable of compromising the defense interest, public safety, or public order of Nigeria.

In a 37-paragraph affidavit in support of the suit, the secretary of the union, Mr Bola Ogunlose, said that the decree, directly and exclusively (?flapped) the vested interests of members of the union. He said that if the decree was to be implemented, it would hamper the free flow of information in the country, as well as the freedom of the press which the union was entitled to as a right. No date has been fixed for the hearing of the suit.

Eight days ago, a Lagos lawyer, Dr Olu Onagoriya, took the Federal Government to court over the proscription of the NEWSWATCH magazine.

/8309

CSO: 3400/612

1987 COCOA CROP EARNINGS PREDICTIONS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Mar 87 p 3

[Text]

NIGERIA will earn about £181.9 million (£1.09 billion) from the export of cocoa this season.

This figure is got from the price of grade one cocoa which stands at £1,516 (N9,096 per tonne SFEM) and it is estimated that Nigeria will produce 120,000 tonnes.

The Union Bank economic newsletter for January just released gave the price and production figures.

However, the Central Bank of Nigeria's monthly report for November states that Nigerian cocoa was being discounted in London due to quality problems arising from the abolition of the commodity board.

This may reduce the gross earning from cocoa in the current crop season.

The Union Bank report states that the \$4,500 to \$5,000 per metric tonne

offered cocoa farmers by exporters depending on location of farms or produce stored showed an increase of between 50 and 60 per cent over the N3,000, the price for which a metric tonne of cocoa grade one was sold last season.

The report also states that the Cocoa Association of Nigeria has absorbed many retrenched workers of the scrapped Nigerian Cocoa Board.

It added that the new ~~body~~, which came into being recently had already mapped out a number of strategies which will help boost the quality of cocoa exports from the country.

In another development there is now a cut-throat competition between the newly created Ondo State government-owned Produce Marketing Board and smugglers who seemed to be having an edge over the PMB.

/9317

CSO: 3400/572

COTTON, GROUNDNUT GROWERS LACK BUYERS IN BORNO

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Mar 87 p 16

[Text]

SEVERAL tonnes of cotton estimated at two million Naira are still lying waste in Damagum and Fika Local Government areas of Borno State for lack of buyers, an investigation by the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) has revealed.

The investigation showed that several weeks after the state government had released about 5 million Naira for the purchase of cotton and groundnuts from farmers in the state, not a single farmer in the two local government areas had been able to dispose of his stock of both commodities.

The chairman of the Damagum Local Government branch of the state Cotton Producers Association, Alhaji Zailani Mohammed, told NAN that the lack of buyers for the cotton produced in the area had forced several farmers to sell off their stock in Nafada, Bauchi State, where markets were available.

He said most of the sale was on credit and below the approved price, adding that the burden placed on the farmers by the absence of outlets for the cotton crop in Borno State had dampened the zeal of the farmers.

Alhaji Zailani said that already more than 50 per cent of cotton farmers in the Funne Local Government area had resolved to discard cotton cultivation in future "no matter the amount of persuasion and assurance from the government and textile mills."

The village head of Chana in the Fika Local Government area, Alhaji Musa Chana said that about 90 per cent of cotton produced in the area had not been sold and stood the risk of being wasted.

He said that because of the absence of a guaranteed market for cotton in the state, more than 100 small-scale farmers who were motivated into cotton production by government assurances of marketing outlets and favourable prices had vowed to switch over to grain cultivation.

/9317
CSO: 3400/572

BRIEFS

DEBT BLAMED ON WEST--The Minister of Trade, Alhaji Samaila Mamman, has said the heavy debts of African countries were a direct effect of the monetary and trade policies of the western world. Speaking in New Zealand where he attended informal talks on the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the minister said policies of the West had also slowed down the growth of exports and dried up the markets for African commodities. Alhaji Samaila said African countries could not possibly reach the 3 percent growth rate proposed by the World Bank while paying back their huge debts. The minister said as a result it was essential that more European financial resources should be channeled to Africa and barriers against African exports lifted. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Mar 87 p 1] /9317

AJIBOLA ON SOVIET AID--Nigeria has called on the Soviet Union for more scientific and technical assistance for its industrial development. Justice Minister Prince Bola Ajibola made the call yesterday when the Soviet ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Youri Koupliakov, paid him a courtesy call in his office. Prince Ajibola told the ambassador that the Federal Government had taken cognisance of the role played by USSR in the fields of education, cultural and economic co-operations and appealed for more scientific assistance, particularly in the areas of storage and preservation of agricultural products. On arms race, he appealed to USSR to continue to negotiate with America for complete nuclear disarmament because of its threat to world peace. He condemned the huge sums of money used by the super-powers for arms production. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Mar 87 p 3] /9317

PISTOL, BULLETS FOUND AT AIRPORT--Men of the Customs and Excise Department on Tuesday impounded a pistol and unspecified rounds of ammunition at the National Aviation Cargo Handling Company (NACHO) warehouse at Murtala Muhammed International Airport. The pistol and bullets, which were imported from the United States of America (USA), were concealed inside a packet of cosmetics. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Mar 87 p 3] /9317

NLC OPPOSES MINIMUM WAGE AMENDMENT--The Nigerian Labor Congress has called for the abrogation of the Minimum Wage Amendment Decree, which, it says, exempts about 80 percent of employers. The assistant general secretary of the Congress, Mr (Lawrence Sesage), made the remark in Lagos yesterday during a long-service award by African Paints Nigerian Limited. He said the purchasing power of Nigerian workers had been reduced by more than four times and warned that the congress will not accept a situation where workers were turned into slave laborers on starvation wages. The congress also called for an arbitration machinery that will not be an impediment to free collective bargaining. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Apr 87] /8309

WARRI REFINERY LOW PRODUCTIVITY--Inadequate electrical power and steam-generating facilities are responsible for the low performance of the multi-million naira oil refinery at Ekpan, near Warri. The general manager of the refinery, Dr Adeyinka Ola made this known in Ekpan while briefing Petroleum Resources Minister Rilwanu Lukman who was at the refinery site. Dr Ola said other problems that had militated against the high performance of the refinery were plants and equipment limitations in the dumping and reforming unit which had limited operations at the best of times to 90 percent of its designed capacity. He explained that there were inherent designs and operational problems in the fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCC). Dr Ola said despite the high man-hour dedicated to rehabilitating the existing power plant facilities during the almost completed "turn-around maintenance, a lot still has to be done to achieve self-sufficiency in power and steam generating." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Mar 87 p 1] /9317

MILITARY RANGE LAND ACQUIRED--The Army has acquired a large expanse of land within the boundaries of Kaduna, Sokoto and Niger for the construction of standard military range, the Commander of the 33 Air Defence Artillery Brigade in Kaduna, Lt-Col John Igoche has said. In an interview with a newsman in Kontogora on Saturday, Lt-Col Igoche said that already all the inhabitants of the area have been paid compensation but that the development of the land was being delayed by financial constraints. He said that the range would be used by both the army and airforce personnel whose performance in shooting competitions was at present being hampered by lack of standard military range. [Text] [Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 24 Mar 87 p 12] /9317

CSO: 3400/572

BRIEFS

JUSTICE MINISTER REAFFIRMS SUPPORT--Dodoma: Tanzania has reaffirmed its determination to assist the people of Mozambique in their struggle to wipe out the MNR bandits. The attorney-general and minister for justice, Ndugu Damian Lubuva, told Parliament today that Tanzania's support for the people of Mozambique would never waver. He was reacting to claims by an MP during question time that Tanzania's support for Mozambique was wavering. The MP charged that while Tanzania is supporting the Mozambican struggle against the bandits, at the same time it was assisting a neighboring country which was harboring the same bandits to transport its goods using Tanzanian (?roads). The minister also said Tanzania would not change her policy of promoting good neighborliness. [Text] [Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Apr EA] /12913

CSO: 3400/616

WORLD BANK GRANTS LOANS TOTALLING \$11 MILLION

AB170721 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1518 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 16 Apr (AZAP)--The World Bank just granted 9,55.000 Special Drawing Rights (about \$11 million or 1.100 million zaires) for the financing of the project to improve navigability on the Zaire River, Citizen Kala E'Ber, the managing director general of the River Lines Administration (R.V.F.), announced today.

The project is aimed at making Zaire River "a national highway" and will cost 2.082 billion zaires with 1.170 billion in foreign currencies supplied by the World Bank, the Belgian Cooperation, and the Executive Council of the R.V.P.

The founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR), Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, expressed the wish to see the "national highway" completed, during the 13th session of the Central Committee of the MPR.

The implementation of the project will take five years (1986-1991), will be included within the framework of the five year development plan of the R.V.F., and will be implemented in three phases: the supply of spare parts, the rehabilitation of buoy-keepers, and the purchase of new boats for inspection.

According to the managing director of the R.V.F., the new directive given by the founding chairman of the MPR for the maximum utilization of Zaire River is an ideal solution to the difficult problem of the transportation of agricultural products from the interior of the country to the large centers of consumption.

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CSO: 3400/616

EUROPEAN GROUPS TO FINANCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

AB220855 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1440 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 April (AZAP)--Eight development projects initiated by the Zairian Volunteer Corps for Development [Corps Volontaire Zairois au development] (Covozade) in the health, agriculture, housing and vocational training sectors will be financed 75 percent by European nongovernmental organizations for development while the remaining 25 percent will be financed by the Covozade, Citizen Milamba Kasongo, chairman of the organization, announced today.

Recalling his recent five month trip to Europe where he held talks with European nongovernmental organizations for development in rural areas in the Third World, Citizen Kasongo said that his European tour was marked mainly by audiences granted by Mr. A. Kempinaire, the Belgian secretary of state for cooperation and development, and Mr A. Vanistendael, minister of state and chairman of the "Cooperation and solidarity" organization, and also by the opening of a permanent bureau of the Covozade in Europe with headquarters in Brussels.

The total cost of the projects is estimated at 29,475,322 Belgian francs and will be divided as follows: 4,223,000 Belgian francs for the Ilebo agricultural project; 2,606,450 Belgian francs for an anti-alcoholic center in Kinshasa; 4,302,088 Belgian francs for the Banaba Ntunba (Dimbelenge) agricultural project; 5,899,784 Belgian francs for the construction of a (first class) 50-bed medical center in Tshikapa; 8,979,000 Belgian francs to finance three brickyards at Tsikapa, Kananga, and Kinshasa; and 3,465,000 Belgian francs for a poultry farm project in Kinshasa.

Three other projects are to be introduced soon. They concern mainly the establishment of two agricultural cooperatives at Masi-Manimba (Bandundu) and Equateur and the promotion of agriculture in Kasai Oriental. The localities in which the last two projects will be established have not yet been determined. The agricultural projects involve the training of idle youths, extension services for peasants by production cooperatives and the community development system, as well as the increase of food production and the water supply.

The Covozade, a non-profit civilian association (established under Presidential Decree No. 73-309 of 26 September 1973) is aimed at contributing

to the national development effort through the realization of small-scale development projects in the most deprived rural and urban areas. The Covozade at present has 6 medical centers in Kinshasa and 4 others in the outer regions, 12 technical professional institutes throughout the country, 2 pre-schools, and 3 community development centers. It is an active member of the Federation of Organizations for Development in Africa which it has chaired since 15 March 1986.

/12913

CSO: 3400/616

MOBUTU MEETS WITH FAZ POLITICAL TRAINERS

AB161525 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1426 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 Apr (AZAP)--Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has undertaken an assessment of the knowledge of the political trainers of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ]. It was during a meeting he held yesterday at N'sele with 76 of these political trainers who had just completed a 3-week ideological training course at the Makanda Kabobi Party School.

The Guide [President Mobutu] was satisfied to note that, during this frank and direct dialogue with his guests, they mastered perfectly the lessons taught them at the party school and are henceforth better equipped to accomplish their mission as apostles of the party within the Army where they are charged with dispensing moral education to members of that body.

Among the issues raised by the political trainers during their discussions with the head of state were those related in particular to the role of arbitration of the armies, the representativeness of the FAZ within the party organs, and the problem of Zaire's economic crisis.

The Guide's answers enabled the political trainers to complete the training course they received during those 3 weeks. Thus the Guide stressed that in a country such as Zaire, one cannot speak about the role of arbitration of the Army, since it emerges from the people with which it mingles in the accomplishment of its specific missions. In this regard, defense concerns everybody, that is to say, all MPR militants without exception.

As for the representativeness of the FAZ in the party organs, the Guide explained that one should not only think of the Central Committee, for soldiers are present throughout the country at all levels of the party and are thus taking part in the smooth running of the political and administrative entities within which they are active militants.

Concerning the economic crisis, the head of state pointed out that success does not depend on the president and founder of the MPR alone, as some people seem to wrongly think, for, in Zaire, there are no actors on one side and spectators

on the other. Instead, everyone is concerned. The Guide called on all militants, men and women alike, and whatever their field of endeavor, to try to let their daily behavior be a reflection of the party's slogan and teachings. It is the profound sense of the watchword "moto na moto abongisa" [no translation provided] which must be put into practice every day, he recalled.

To substantiate his statement, he cited the example of the customs fraud which has been going on at the country's borders with the complicity of those very people who are to see to the enforcement of the regulations. This reprehensible complicity costs the nation billions of zaires, he remarked.

At the end of these informal discussions, the FAZ political trainers gave the Guide a motion of thanks and commitment and reaffirmed their determination to contribute to perpetuating Mobutuism. They assured the head of state of their active participation in the national recovery efforts within the framework of their mission.

/8309

CS0: 3400/590

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA REVEALS RSA PLOT TO ASSASSINATE ANC LEADER

MB131920 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] President Kaunda has challenged double-faced leaders to get out of the party and leave room for those who were committed to serve the people. In a hard-hitting speech, Comrade Kaunda said he was not prepared to work with double-tongued leaders, adding that those who were not in line with his policies, should leave the party and fight from outside. The president, who was speaking at the opening of the seventh Copperbelt provincial party conference, said he was not prepared to work with dishonest people. Comrade Kaunda said those who did not believe in the party policies should get out. The president said the party was likely to face difficulties in future and that was why it needed strong people to lead the nation.

President Kaunda, meanwhile, disclosed to the party conference, that the South African regime last year sent a box containing a Soviet-made pistol and ammunition to kill a top leader of the African National Congress of South Africa in Lusaka. Dr Kaunda said the clandestine mission was meant to appear that the assassination was carried out within ANC circles, but fortunately the plot was foiled by the Zambian security forces. Comrade Kaunda said the box contained reams of duplicating paper and information on how to make petrol bombs quickly. The president said this when he referred to the last December food riots which started in Kitwe and claimed 16 lives. Dr Kaunda said if the plot was successful there was going to be real chaos in the country.

/8309

CSO: 3400/610

KAUNDA ON NEED FOR LEGAL PROTECTION OF GROUP RIGHTS

MB210748 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Station commentary: "Multiparty Democracy and Ethnicity"]

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has revealed that an attempt to overthrow his government has been foiled by loyal army officers. He told a news conference that the conspirators had wanted to introduce a multiparty system of government in Zambia. He said that such a system would be unworkable in the country because of tribal conflicts.

The Zambian president was in fact referring to one of the many reasons for the failure of democracy in Africa in the past 2 decades. For years the vast majority of political commentators in the West have rejected the idea that constitutions should make special provision for different nations, tribes, or ethnic groups living in the same country. Any such proposals have generally been scorned as racist. As a result, the constitutions that were drawn up for African countries when they became independent were imitations of Western models--variations of one man-one vote in a multiparty system.

This was the kind of constitution Zambia received on achieving independence. It did not take long before Zambia and many other countries experienced the same problem--tribal conflict--as Dr Kaunda has now pointed out again. Under their Western constitutions, political parties gained support by appealing to tribal loyalties. The party representing the biggest tribe came to power and all and all other tribes were excluded permanently from any say in government. The conflicts that followed led, not surprisingly, to the imposition of one party states.

The lesson is clear. Africa, with its deeply divided ethnic groups, will succeed in establishing democratic systems only when it is accepted that constitutions will have to make provisions for those groups in order for all to share in the process of government.

/8309

CSO: 3400/597

BRIEFS

KAUNDA WARNS AGAINST LIES--The President, Dr Kaunda, today warned Zambians against falling prey to misguided people who are accusing the party leadership of having mismanaged the country's economy. Comrade Kaunda said such people spreading malicious lies were enemies of the country. Addressing a huge crowd, including Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Comrade Rankin Sikasula, at Jacaranda Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines' guesthouse the president said nobody in UNIP [United National Independent Party] has squandered the money. Comrade Kaunda, who was in Kitwe to open the seventh Copperbelt provincial annual party conference at Kitwe Teachers Training College, explained that the cause of economic problems was because of low copper prices and other exportable products. He pointed out there was nothing the party and its government could do to change the current status of prices in raw materials except those people in the Western countries. [Sentence as heard] He added that UNIP was building democracy where collective leadership was ensured. UNIP is not for one person and it is not possible for Kaunda to rule Zambia singlehanded. Dr Kaunda, who spoke in Venda, urged people to continue to love one another for continued peace and prosperity. [Excerpt] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Apr 87] /8309

TELECOMMUNICATIONS REESTABLISHED WITH ZAIRE--Zambia and Zaire have reestablished direct telecommunications links which ceased functioning in 1978. According to a telex dispatch from the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation [PTC] spokesman, modern facilities, which are expected to provide reliable services between the two countries, have been installed to ensure a smooth flow of traffic. The spokesman said the telephone, telex, and telegraph services are expected to be operational early next month. Administrators from the PTC and the Zaire National Posts and Telecommunications met in Ndola to finalize operational details and ensure maximum utilization of facilities provided. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Apr 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/610

NATION, ZAMBIA 'PRIVATELY' ABANDON RSA SANCTIONS

MB171658 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Apr 87 p 3

[Excerpt] Harare—Plans to impose broad economic sanctions against SA had been privately abandoned by Zimbabwe and Zambia, Western diplomats here said yesterday.

The two countries were among those who led the Commonwealth call for sanctions.

They still vocally supported punitive measures against Pretoria but had belatedly realized that to cut their own links with SA would be economic suicide, the diplomats said.

Neither country was prepared to admit this in public.

Originally, the end of 1986 was set as a deadline for imposing sanctions.

The call was renewed at a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity in Addis Ababa in February.

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said he needs more time and more talks with other African countries.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda was waiting until the other Frontline states, such as Botswana, Mozambique and Malawi also agreed to impose sanctions against SA.

/8309

CSO: 3400/620

ZIMBABWE

TRANSPORT MINISTER ACCUSES WEST OF REGIONAL IMPERIALISM

MB221215 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1144 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Harare April 22 SAPA—A senior member of Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU (PF) party today criticised Western countries for spearheading imperialism in southern Africa and some African countries for collaborating against progressive forces, the semi-official ZIANA news agency reports.

Officially opening a three-day international seminar on southern Africa's responses to imperialism, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze—a Central Committee member and minister of transport—singled out the governments of the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Japan for supporting apartheid.

The minister said: "Apartheid is nothing but a special manifestation of imperialism in our region.

"Our region imperialism—spearheaded by the ruling class in the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Japan, and other developed capitalists societies—is committing untold acts of atrocities on the people through armed banditry in Mozambique and Zimbabwe, direct occupation of (SWA/)NAMIBIA and parts of Angola, genocide and massacre of the black people of South Africa."

He called on African intellectuals to join hands with the masses against forces of imperialism.

Dr Ushewokunze said imperialist colonialism and neo-colonialism had created an intellectual climate that was reactionary to "the marrow."

/8309

CSO: 3400/620

FINANCE MINISTER REJECTS DISINVESTMENT DISCRIMINATION

MB232101 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] The minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, has dismissed recent press allegations of discrimination regarding the government's policy of disinvestment. In a statement released in Harare today, Comrade Chidzero said the current disinvestment policy aims at achieving local control of productive assets under conditions of a willing seller and a willing buyer situation. He said the pricing of the assets should not place a heavy burden on the balance of payments, and the phasing of the remittance should result in clear foreign exchange savings under the disinvestment policy. The minister also stressed that under the policy, ultimate and general local control involving the broad participation of all segments of the population should be achieved.

/8309

CSO: 3400/621

HERALD ENDORSES CAZ LEADER SMITH'S SUSPENSION

MB221044 Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Apr 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Never in 1,000 Years"]

[Text] The red warning lights have been flashing for years, so Mr Ian Smith can hardly complain of being unaware that the nation's patience was wearing thin. Indeed, in the driving seat of his ram shackled Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe—all that remains of the once-all-powerful Rhodesia Front—nothing seems to delight him more than ignoring signals.

Time and again, on trips abroad or in interviews with foreign media, he has repeatedly said things harmful to this country's economy and independence. But with his recent words of succour to South Africa—a country doing its level best to bring Zimbabwe to ruin—Mr Smith ran his last red light.

Enough was enough. Patience had finally run out and, clearly, it was no longer possible to dismiss him as an old crank still listening to distant tunes of glory. True or not, his words, because of the position he once held, received wide currency and are particularly seized upon by those who see nothing good coming out of Zimbabwe, or indeed the whole of Africa for that matter.

Such people scream condemnation now that Mr Smith has been suspended for his South African remarks even though he blatantly ignored the reprimand and admonition he had received for similar insults to this country on British television less than a year earlier.

It was time to teach Mr Smith a sharp lesson, come what may, but in the quiet, restrained manner that has characterized all the government's handling of the CAZ leader's mischief.

A lover of the limelight, nothing would have pleased him more than to have been suspended in front of a packed house. He was disappointed. Barely half the members and a mere handful of ministers bothered to grace the proceedings. Certainly, Cde Mugabe gave them a miss, clearly considering his dismissive quips of the previous day during Prime Minister's Question Time sufficient on the subject.

It is to be hoped that Mr Smith learns from his suspension and that if he has nothing constructive to say about his country, will keep his mouth shut. The last of his diehard supporters would do well to take the same advice.

We can perhaps have some respect for diehards who have left to make their last stand in South Africa. We have infinite respect for whites, even former Smith followers, who have put the past aside and are now working for the general good of the nation. But we have only contempt for those of Mr Smith's ilk who bite the hand of reconciliation by speaking out against the new Zimbabwe while enjoying the good life it gives them.

To the bulk of remaining whites Mr Smith is not only an irrelevance, but an embarrassing irrelevance, since, to this country's critics, he is still seen as leading the whites, an impression Mr Smith himself does nothing to correct.

Since the machinery will soon be in motion to abolish the 20 reserved white seats and the separate voters roll, it is unlikely Mr Smith will see the inside of Parliament as a member again. He will be missed only by his fellow diehards who, in voting solidly against the motion to suspend a leader clearly found to have done his country a grave disservice, demonstrated their inability to change.

Almost his last words before leaving the chamber were: "Let us divide." They could well serve as a fitting epitaph to the political career of a man whose racist policies cost thousands of lives and all but tore the country apart.

/8309

CSO: 3400/620

BRIEFS

MICROWAVE SUBSTATIONS PLANNED--The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation [PTC] has completed installing the infrastructure for microwave telecommunications in Mount Darwin district in Mashonaland Central Province. A ZBC reporter who has been to the district reports that eight microwave substations have been installed at strategic points in the district, such as (Mukumpura) growth point, the border post with Mozambique, Karanda district hospital, and (Pachange) clinic. Four repeater stations to boost waves (?beaming) from the eight substations have also been installed, mainly on mountain tops. In Harare, the PTC chief engineer, transmission, Mr (Theo Edhuk), told the ZBC that the Mount Darwin district project cost over 1.5 million dollars. He said this will revolutionize telecommunications in the district. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Apr 87] /8309

FARMERS SEEK DEBT RELIEF--Zimbabwe's communal farmers are to appeal to the Agricultural Finance Corporation to reschedule their loans following widespread crop failure this season. The president of the National Farmers Association of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert (Muchapare), told members of the association in Harare today that the money from this season's harvest will not enable communal farmers to repay their loans. Meanwhile the association has resolved to find ways of setting up a fund to help those in the drought stricken areas. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Apr 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/621

PARTY SPOKESMEN DISCUSS MAJORITY RULE

MB141948 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1830 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Report on separate interviews with Pieter Schoeman, PFP candidate for North Rand; Pat Mohr, CP candidate for Port Natal; and Craig Williamson, NP candidate for Bryanston, by Louis de Villiers and unidentified reporter on the "Network" program, introduced by Gillian van Houten; video recorded passages in quotation marks]

[Text] [Van Houten] Black aspirations and white fears have been two aspects being discussed by political parties in the run-up to the elections. The demise of the Smith Government in Rhodesia and the advent of majority rule in Zimbabwe is often cited as an example of what could happen here. Tonight we hear the views of the NP, the CP, and the PFP.

[De Villiers] "Mr Schoeman, welcome to Network. Mr Schoeman, most white political parties seem to think that the PFP's policies will inevitably lead to majority rule, do you agree with this?"

[Schoeman] "No, I must reject that. It is actually an accusation, and I reject that accusation out of hand. If one looks at democracies I think one can distinguish between two main types of democracies. The one is a majority rule system, which is the typically WESTMINISTER system, and the other is a consensus democracy. Now, the PFP's policy is very clearly a consensus democracy, and that excludes majority rule. The problem with democracy is ... [changes thought] or, if I could put it this way, what is the essence of democracy is that people affected by legislation should participate in the decisionmaking process. And in majoritarianism, majorities always exclude minorities. And in a society like South Africa, which actually has a number of minorities, majoritarianism would be a very dangerous type of policy, and you would have exclusion of minorities. Therefore, we have gone the other route, namely the consensus route, which guarantees minorities representation in government at all times.

[De Villiers] "Right. Now, if we could talk about Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwean example, for a moment. Is there a comparison between events in Zimbabwe prior to majority rule to that of South Africa at the moment?"

[Schoeman] "There are similarities, but I also have to then draw certain differences which I think are important. The major difference that I want to draw attention to is that Zimbabwe at all times had an umbilical cord to Britain. Even with the transfer of power, Britain was very much present. And in the end result of that negotiation one could see the influence of Britain, because what happened there is exactly what happened in every other colony which was decolonized by Great Britain; namely, that they saddled them with majority rule. Now, fortunately, regarding the South African situation, we do not have that, call it the British problem. If I look at the similarities, I think there are two points I want to make, which I see at this present stage. The first one is that you cannot gerrymander groups into factions, you cannot coopt people into structures, you cannot endeavor to monopolize power and call that power sharing. In the long run, your bluff will be called and it will not work. What I would like to put forward in this respect is the one mistake we must not make, and this is what we are seeing happening in Zimbabwe right at the present day, and that is that the little exclusive white group in parliament is being threatened to lose their privileged position there, the reason being that they tried to secure themselves their minority rights by means of racial group bias. We must never fall into that trap, to do that. What we must do is to secure individual rights by means of a bill of rights, and then any majority cannot take those rights away from you. They can take away group rights, and that is what they are doing in Zimbabwe at this stage."

[Reporter] "How do you see the current security situation in South Africa, in relation to the Rhodesian experience?"

[Mohr] "South Africa at present is firmly embarked upon the Rhodesian road, and I would like to say that unless very rapidly we find the route of partition and the route of separate development we must stick with, then this country is doomed to become just another banana republic, as are the countries to the north of us."

[Reporter] "Can constitutional developments in South Africa and Zimbabwe be compared?"

[Mohr] "Constitutional development in Rhodesia has obvious parallels. Both were governed under the Westminster system for many, many years until South Africa marched down the tricameral route, which has already proved to be a dismal failure, and Rhodesia adopted the multiracial route, which was typical of African states and ended up in the usual way of one man, one vote, one time. Now, I would say that at this stage, with the Nationalists asking for a mandate to accommodate the blacks, that South Africa is firmly embarked upon the same integratory route."

[Reporter] "What should we learn from the Zimbabwean experience?"

[Mohr] "Number one, there are no entrenched rights for minorities in the African context. Bill of Rights, which are supposed to protect these rights for the minorities prove inevitably to be no more than paper promises, as the countries take their inevitable march towards a one-party state. Whites have no security of tenure and, in fact, they become immigrants in their own land."

[De Villiers] "Mr Williamson, welcome to Network. The right-wing parties often accuse the government that its policies will lead to majority rule inevitably. Do you agree with this?

[Williamson] "No, that's complete and total nonsense. I think the National Party and the government have said time and time again that the policy of the party, the policy of the government, is to create or to assist in the process of creating a unique political situation in South Africa, one in which no group will be dominated by another, but one in which all people, individuals, and groups will have all the rights coming to them.

[De Villiers] "Do you think there are any similarities in the situation that has developed here to that in Zimbabwe prior to majority rule?

[Williamson] "No, I do not. I don't think there are any military similarities and I certainly don't think there's any constitutional or political similarities, and I can expand on that: The major reason that I say that is that Zimbabwe is an example of exactly what the National Party is attempting to avoid developing in South Africa. What happened in the Zimbabwean situation is that too few group rights were entrenched in the new constitution. Only temporary rights for the whites were entrenched. No rights for the minority black population groups were entrenched and that has led to a situation of political, economic, and military disaster, one which we do not want to emulate.

[De Villiers] "People often say, you often hear people say at least, that things aren't really that bad in Zimbabwe. Do you think it's really that bad?

[Williamson] "Well, I think if one judges the country by the political unrest, by the murders that have been committed, and by the collapse of the economy, then if somebody says to me it's not all that bad, well fine, but then obviously that person will think that Beirut is not all that bad either.

[De Villiers] "In the final analysis, how will we prevent foreigners from meddling in our affairs to such an extent where they actually predict the outcome as what happened with Rhodesia a la Lancaster House?

[Williamson] "Well, the most important thing is that the world must accept that South Africans are going to solve South Africa's problems and we must show that we are serious in solving South Africa's problems and we must show that we are going to create in South Africa a unique situation, a unique constitution, one that is universally acceptable to all our people, which will guarantee rights to everyone, something that hasn't been done often in this world.

[De Villiers] "Finally, black aspirations and white fears: Do you think a balance could be struck between these two?

[Williamson] "Absolutely. I think that is one of the most crucial things that we have to do in this country. Blacks have to accept that there are legitimate white fears and whites have to accept that there are legitimate black aspirations. We have to marry the two and we have to do this by structuring a society that is going to protect the individual and the group so that we don't end up, like in Northern Ireland, with group conflict."

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CSO: 3400/577

HEUNIS OUTLINES NP VIEW OF DEMOCRACY

MB190827 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Apr 87 p 19

[Column by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis]

[Text] The Government seeks a mandate for revolutionary reform and power-sharing with the leaders of the black communities while effectively safeguarding minority interests.

Our aim is to establish a democratic political order which will be internally and externally legitimate. We are committed to reform by means of negotiations with leaders of all communities. This entails an ongoing process, as people with different points of view have to reach consensus about the end result to be attained.

Stability is an essential prerequisite for peaceful reform. For this reason, the Government acts strongly against unrest and violence.

I want to emphasise, however, that the Government does not regard security action as a substitute for reform. The aim is to ensure stability so that reform can take place in an atmosphere of peace and quiet.

The purpose of reform is to reduce and eliminate the potential for conflict by creating a just society for all and alleviating inequalities that exist between the different communities.

We believe that reform in all spheres of life (political, economic and social) will bring this about. Unfortunately, this cannot be achieved overnight.

Reform aimed at the broadening of democracy and improving the quality of life in all spheres places great strain on a country's financial resources. Therefore the strength of the economy is a major pace-setter for reform. The economy also influences constitutional reform to the extent that it determines what is affordable and what is not.

If one looks at the practice of democracy worldwide, it is apparent that all countries which boast of so-called model democracies are in fact highly industrialised Western countries with high living standards and low population growth. They are all First World countries with highly developed

infrastructures, relatively small gaps between "haves" and "have nots" and long standing traditions about the rules of politics.

It must be accepted that the democracy that originated in the Western world is difficult to keep alive in a radically different political, social, economic and developmental climate.

Because South Africa is basically a developing country, a type of democracy will have to be devised that suits our circumstances and acknowledges our realities.

The Government believes that the group nature of our society must be accommodated in a future democratic system as the existence of different groups is a reality that cannot be ignored. This, however, does not mean that individual rights and interests are ignored.

We believe that it is impossible to create a just political system based on universal suffrage, protection of individual and minority rights, group participation and power-sharing. We believe that South Africans can and should solve our country's problems without interference.

Despite our insistence that we should be left alone to solve the problems as South Africans who share a common destiny, we are not ignorant of our interdependence with the rest of the world.

We recognise that foreign powers may have genuine concerns about the nature, extent and timing of reforms. On the other hand, the negative pressure which has been applied thus far has proved to be entirely counter-productive.

It is a fallacy to argue that South Africa can satisfy the world, because there is not only one "international" opinion. It is much more important to find solutions acceptable to peace-loving South Africans; solutions that take our realities into account and are aimed at the realisation of the democratic ideal.

On 6 May 1987 white voters in South Africa will have to exercise a fundamental choice. It will not be a choice among various political parties and the policies they stand for. It is for or against orderly and planned reform.

Voters will be requested to decide in favour of the Government's path of security, certainty and stability or in favour of capitulation, uncertainty and instability.

I have spelt out the government's policy with regard to reform, security and foreign relations. What are the alternatives?

In the sphere of constitutional reform, the Progressive Federal Party offers a typical Western industrial system of one-man-one-vote which will inevitably lead to majority rule.

Their "solution" negates the group nature of our society and does not make provision for the protection of minority rights. The implementation of such

a system might well lead to the abdication of values that are precious to minority groups. Financially we also cannot afford such a system.

The right-wing parties live in a dream world of everlasting white domination. Negotiation has no place in their vocabulary, and they do not acknowledge the interdependence and common destiny of all South Africans. Whites should be supreme and "non-whites" without political rights.

The new "Independents" in some constituencies are in favour of reform, but do not spell out either their principles or their policy of reform. Thus it would be very difficult for voters to call them to account. They are like voices in the wilderness who divide reformers and harm the process of reform.

On security matters the PFP takes a soft stance. Such an approach would not ensure stability, but would lead to greater instability.

The Conservative Party, on the other hand, is reluctant to sever its ties with the semi-militant AWB. The independents' point of view is still unclear.

Regarding foreign relations, the PFP seems ready to capitulate to foreign pressure. The right-wing parties, on the other hand, reject rightful foreign dialogue and seem willing to isolate South Africa from the rest of the world.

The HNP proposes irresponsible action against neighbouring states harbouring terrorists and propagates closing our borders. And the independents?

Neither the left nor the right nor independent candidates offer realistic alternatives to the Government's policies with regard to reform, security or foreign relations. Neither the left nor the right has a track record of reform, as opposed to that of the National Party over the years.

We are committed to a process of controlled reform. We are optimistic that a large group of moderate white voters in South Africa want stability as well as reform and will give the government a clear mandate to proceed with its policies as spelt out here.

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CSO: 3400/609

DE KLERK ON ELECTIONS, REFORM

MB171712 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Apr 87 p 9

[By Max du Preez]

[Text] Transvaal NP leader F.W. de Klerk is fast becoming the party's crown prince--and only an unexpectedly bad NP performance in the Transvaal, or defeat in his constituency of Vereeniging, could take him out of the running for the presidency.

In fact, de Klerk's stature in the party has grown considerably since the election campaign began. He is viewed as the one Cabinet Minister who can effectively explain to his people where the NP is going.

While not exactly on the far left of his party, de Klerk has also shed the image of someone not very enthusiastic about reform--to the point of saying: "When we say we want reform, we mean we want to stop white domination over others in SA and devise a form of government where there would be no domination."

In an interview with BUSINESS DAY de Klerk revealed himself as a politically shrewd, articulate and very confident man. He had no doubt he would beat the concerted CP effort to unseat him, and that the PFP would lose its deposit.

Asked about the allegation by a senior CP leader that the President had called the election to get rid of de Klerk as a contender for the presidency--as the NP was expected to do badly in the Transvaal--de Klerk said: "That is utter nonsense. If the NP loses in Transvaal, it will hurt President Botha and the NP as much as me."

"The perception that there is a lot of in-fighting in the NP is really not true. There is no bad blood between P.W. Botha and F.W. de Klerk and Chris Heunis."

On the apparent class division among Afrikaners as manifested in political support, de Klerk said, "The Afrikaner find the typical European division of people into classes an alien phenomenon. That has been our strength over the years. Class has never been a stumbling block in unifying our people."

But, he added, the right-wing parties were trying hard to instill this division among Afrikaners. The CP and HNP were succeeding in getting more support from, for instance, blue collar workers.

But that was because white workers and people of a lower income naturally felt more insecure and threatened, and the CP and HNP were cashing in on this.

For the same reasons, most PFP supporters were in the high income bracket, because they felt they could buy their security, de Klerk said.

The NP's approach was to reconcile the diversity of the population on the one hand and the interdependence of groups on the other, by protecting all groups so they felt secure, and by creating joint structures where leaders of the groups formed the central government.

Asked why the right wing did not buy this explanation, de Klerk said they were afraid pressure of numbers would ultimately drown any guarantees for minorities.

They normally referred to what happened in Zimbabwe, de Klerk said, but the NP's reply was that protection of minorities at Lancaster House had been "mere tokenism."

In contrast, the NP wanted separate power bases for each group, he said.

The leaders from these power bases would then get together in the proposed State Council to share power with regard to national affairs such as foreign affairs, law and order, defence and the economy.

Asked whether this was not easy to proclaim while the whites were dominant, de Klerk said: "That is exactly what we mean by reform. We want to stop dominating others without getting into a situation where we are going to be dominated."

On the Group Areas Act, de Klerk said the majority of white voters were sincerely concerned about their security.

They distinguished between those issues fundamental to their security and those not.

Fundamental to white voters' security was where they lived, where their children went to school and where the political power resided.

De Klerk said the NP's strong stance on security and the revolutionary threat during the election was more relevant in the party's fight with the left. He did not think it had any influence on the right wing, as many of them still felt government was too soft on security. He said the NP was not looking over its right shoulder. If that was the case, the NP would not have gone through with a long list of reforms.

De Klerk said the split in the NP had "gone to the heart of the party," especially in the Transvaal where two previous Transvaal leaders (Connie Mulder and Andries Treurnicht) were not fighting it.

"It is a tough challenge, but it freed our hands to move away from the dualism the NP was trapped in. Since the split the party has been in a better position to strive towards the kind of reform that had to be brought about."

De Klerk dismissed rumours that more NP MPS were going to leave the party later this year: "If I thought there was any possibility that any of these MPS was going to quit after the election, at least in Transvaal, I would have blocked their nominations."

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CSO: 3400/577

NP, PFP CONFIDENT OF GAINING SEATS

MB131720 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Apr 87 p 13

[Text] Cape Town--There is growing confidence in National Party ranks that the party can, especially in tough general election fights against the right-wing parties in the Transvaal and the Free State, improve its position on 6 May.

The Progressive Federal Party, too, is confident that it can gain seats from the NP especially in Natal and the Border area.

In spite of its claims of enthusiasm, there is a growing realisation in Conservative Party ranks that, although the party may draw a considerable number of votes, it will not win so many seats.

In the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] there is growing despondency about the chances of the right wing after the two parties' failure to come to an election agreement, but the party is hopeful that it can retain Sasolburg, its only seat in the Assembly.

The independents have drawn a lot of publicity and large and enthusiastic audiences, but it appears as if only Mr Wynand Malan in Randburg has a chance against a strong NP election machine.

In the Western Capt the key seat is Simon's Town where, according to Mr Neil Ross, PFP national director, the party is now confident of winning. The death of the sitting member, Mr John Wiley, may have improved the PFP's chances.

The PFP also claims that a breakthrough is possible in Maitland, but Nationalists strongly dispute this.

The PFP is making a strong bid for both East London City and East London North, where the NP claims to be entrenched.

The NP hopes to regain Kuruman and De Aar, seats held by Conservative Party MPs elected as Nationalists.

Cape Nationalist politicians are optimistic about retaining Stellenbosch against the independent and the HNP candidates. They are confident Mr Chris

Heunis will beat Dr Denis Worrall in Helderberg. Canvassing figures show the NP well ahead, but the fight will be about the size of Mr Heunis's majority.

Dr Worrall's supporters remain hopeful. A large number of undecided or doubtful voters are coming across in their canvassing.

The PFP is hopeful of winning Durban North, where the sitting MP is Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ron Miller, who won the seat for the NRP [New Republic Party] in 1981 before defecting to the NP.

The PFP hope to win in Umhlanga, Umhlatuzana and Umlazi.

The PFP feels that a freak result, with in winning, is possible in Klip River, but its chances in Port Natal against Natal Nationalist leader Mr Stoffel Botha seem to be receding.

The PFP seems to be in trouble in Bezuidenhout and Hillbrow.

The NP is making a determined bid in Bezuidenhout and in Hillbrow, the Group Areas Act has become a big issue with the CP going all-out to exploit this.

In the Transvaal the PFP, according to Mr Ross, also has high hopes for North Rand and Helderkruijn, where canvassing shows there is a swing to the party, a large number of doubtful voters and a stay-away vote developing among Nationalists.

In both the Transvaal and the Free State the Nationalists are openly relieved at the fact that the HNP and the CP failed to form an election alliance and are causing three-cornered contests in many seats. The NP can only benefit from this although it concedes that its majorities may be slashed in many cases.

One of the big battles is in the 12 seats in and around Pretoria where the NP is confident of winning back at least Rissik and Sunnyside from the CP.

The CP is also likely to lose Germiston District, Jeppe and Langlaagte and, is therefore likely to lose seven of the 17 elected seats it held in the old Assembly.

In the Northern and North-eastern Transvaal the toughest struggle is taking place between the NP and the Right-wingers.

In Lydenburg the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, may well lose, but his chances have been improved by the fight between the HNP and the CP.

Other Ministers whose chances have improved are Mr F.W. de Klerk in Vereeniging, Mr Danie Steyn in Wonderboom and General Magnus Malan in Modderfontein.

In Ermelo, however, Deputy Minister Mr H.J. Temple, is said to be in serious trouble.

Carletonville, a mining constituency where the right-wing leader of the white mine workers, Mr Arrie Paulus, is standing for the CP, may also be lost to the NP.

Seats the CP is sure of retaining are Waterberg, Dr Andries Treurnicht's seat, Lichtenburg, Pietersburg and Soutpansberg.

An optimistic calculation shows that the Conservatives can win about 14 seats.

Dr Lukas Nel, the Transvaal Nationalist provincial secretary, is confident that the election will show that the right wing has overestimated its strength and that it will have fewer seats than before. While he concedes Nationalist majorities will be reduced in the tough fight, he maintains that his party will do well.

In the Free State the NP is confident of beating the Right-wingers in all 14 seats, according to provincial secretary Mr I. Aucamp.

The HNP does not seem to have a hope of retaining Sasol, but its general secretary, Mr Louis van der Schyff, maintains that canvassing figures show its support there is holding fast. He is pessimistic about the chances of the Right-wingers, believing that, at most, his party can win up to six seats and the CP only about three or four.

Mr Koos van der Merwe, MP for Jeppe who is now standing in Overvaal, and one of the CP's main organisers, said there was tremendous enthusiasm among party workers.

Although he did not want to make a firm prediction he thought the party could win about 30 seats this election but that the real breakthrough of up to 80 seats could come in the following election. He was confident the party could win a large number of votes--up to 800,000 all over the country.

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CSO: 3400/577

NP, CP SPOKESMEN ON LABOR RELATIONS

MB202037 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1815 GMT 19 Apr 87

[Report on separate interviews with Minister of Manpower and Public Works Piet du Plessis, and CP spokesman Frank le Roux, by Kolie van Koller, Freek Robinson, and Louis de Villiers, on the "Network" program--video recorded]

[Text] [Van Koller] Good evening and very welcome to Network, Mr du Plessis. Also good evening and welcome to my two colleagues, Freek Robinson and Louis de Villiers. Mr du Plessis, it appears that strikes are becoming more frequent in South Africa. Is that correct?

[Du Plessis] Yes, there was an increase in strikes in the past year although the incidence of strikes in previous years had stabilized. But, you know a person should not infer a trend from one year's events. You know, last year was an exceptional year with the unrest situation, which reached a high point, and all those factors have contributed or could have contributed to the increase in strikes last year. A person should take a longer period of time into account in determining whether strikes are becoming a regular thing.

[Robinson] Mr du Plessis, your opponents in Lydenburg, in order to create a commotion among the right people, say these strikes are a consequence of your own actions and your predecessor's, because the government, so they say, is establishing trade unions left and right, and these trade unions are militant, and they are the cause of the strikes.

[Du Plessis] Well, you know the point is that if we did not allow new trade unions, and if we did not allow those trade unions to use the machinery for settling disputes such as the conciliation councils, arbiters, industrial judges, the industrial court, then I can tell you that I believe we would have more strikes than we already have. The fact is that the many conciliation councils and the use of industrial courts doubles every year. Now, if that machinery was not used we would have had more strikes. When it comes to trade unions, you know, many of the black trade unions are still in their infancy. There still is a great deal of immaturity and inexperience, but we have seen that by allowing the black trade unions to develop and gain experience they have outgrown their immaturity; they become more reasonable in their approach.

[De Villiers] What about strikes in strategic industries, Mr du Plessis? How is the government going to handle that?

[Du Plessis] Well, you know, on the question of strikes in strategic industries, there is apparently one answer and that is that the authorities should make provision for such situations. There is no law whereby you can forbid a person to strike. However, you can declare a service to be an essential service, but that does not mean that the people will not go on strike. That's what has happened in the recent railways strike, to give you an example.

[Robinson] So you mean the railways did not make the necessary provisions?

[Du Plessis] Well, no, as I understand it, the railways are still running well, but there are a lot of minor and trifling delays. But I think it is something a person must bear in mind for the future; one should plan more carefully or perhaps devise better plans to keep the essential services running.

[Robinson] Mr du Plessis, one of the complaints that is levelled against your personally and also against the NP government is that you have neglected the white worker. The white worker has been left behind in the whole development of a new worker's dispensation in South Africa, and in the present circumstances many white workers are unemployed, while there are so many programs that are sponsored by the government for others.

[Du Plessis] That is nonsense. The fact is that there are fewer than 30,000 whites unemployed today. Most of the unemployed are people who cannot find suitable work. There are many of them who can get work, and there are many of them who are not prepared to take a job with a salary which is less than they expected. The next point I want to make is that we make provision for unemployed whites through the unemployment insurance fund, and, furthermore, the whites have shown considerable progress in the past few years, because the present labor legislation determines that one cannot change labor practices without the consent of the particular workers or trade union. Now what happened is that many white operators have been upgraded and retrained as tradesmen, and that was the condition under which they were to be replaced by black workers, who in turn do the operators' work. No white lost his job because of this replacement by cheap labor. The point is that this is an unjust labor practice, and any worker can seek redress from the minister or conciliation board on the basis of an unjust labor practice.

[De Villiers] Mr du Plessis, let's talk party politics. Has the conflict between the HNP and CP helped your position in your part of the country?

[Du Plessis] Perhaps, to some extent, it helped me, but, as I see it, it hasn't made much difference in our area. The problem with these little right-wing splinter parties is that they are not serious about the issue as they put it, rescuing the country from the NP. If they were at all, they would have resolved their differences in order to rescue the country from the NP. In principle, they would have stood together and later worked out who would be the leaders, and who would be in the parliament, etc. I think their problem is not the burning issues but the leadership positions, about who and how many are to be in the parliament. I enjoy the fight around me. One always enjoys a light joke at any stage of one's life.

[Robinson] But, it seems that they are also making things difficult for you, doesn't it?

[Du Plessis] Yes, of course, I am a target, being the chairman of the NP in the northern Transvaal. You know, it is just part of my personality to thrive under pressure.

[Van Koller] Mr du Plessis, I would like to address myself to the issue of the strikes in the transport services. Do you expect people to be dismissed?

[Du Plessis] Well, I would say my colleague and the transport services were very, very patient with those people, and if they don't start returning to work now then obviously they will be dismissed. One cannot expect the transport services to be patient for ever and rope in other people to keep the service running while the workers are not prepared to work.

[Van Koller] But is it not going to reflect on the government's position regarding the people's right to strike?

[Du Plessis] No, but that strike is an illegal strike, you see.

[Van Koller] But you just said that there is no law which can stop a worker from striking.

[Du Plessis] There is a law where you declare a service an essential service; for example, municipal workers cannot strike. They surrender their right to strike but the employer also surrenders his right to bargain and has to submit to arbitration during a conflict. Now, this strike at the railways is illegal in terms of the applicable existing regulations. Railway workers do not fall under the Labor Relations Act. The fact is that in terms of their regulations, those strikes are illegal and are over something significant. I am convinced that one has to look for other motives in these so-called worker grievances.

[De Villiers] But don't you think this strike might spread to other industries?

[Robinson] Out of sympathy, as has happened with the post office workers, for example.

[Du Plessis] Well, yes, sympathy strikes are phenomena which often occur but even in [words indistinct] one must have something substantial to strike for. You must truly have a reason to strike. I get the impression that these people don't have a justified reason for striking.

[Robinson] You say they are striking over an insignificance. But is the government going into this [words indistinct] negotiator and trying to determine exactly what's wrong and resolve the issue?

[Du Plessis] Yes, certainly. My colleagues both said--in particular Minister Eli Louw--that all channels to him, and to the managing director and management, are always open. The strike was a result of disciplinary action

which was applied justifiably against a person and which was incorrectly instituted. This is not sufficient reason to strike.

[Van Koller] Mr du Plessis, let's talk about the controversy over 1 May. This year it won't be a problem, but what about the future? What is your opinion about 1 May and 16 June, where there will be stayaways? What will be your approach?

[Du Plessis] The crux of the matter is that South Africa is one of the few countries in the world without a labor day. Most countries in Europe have 1 May as Labor Day, North and South America, for example, 1 September. Our decision was that the first Friday in May must be Labor Day. The reason being, if you decide on a fixed date there is the possibility that the day will be in the middle of the week. It interrupts the work week. That is why we felt it necessary that South Africa have a labor day on the first Friday of May, making a long weekend, which doesn't interrupt the work week.

[Van Koller] Sir, what about the future? What about 1 May in the future, and 16 June?

[Du Plessis] I accept that we will encounter opposition, and there will be some people who will take 1 May off as a holiday in any case. But I am convinced that because of the government's reasonable attitude in providing a workers' day--which is around the beginning of May anyway--the vast and overwhelming majority of workers will work on 1 May and make use of the statutory holiday which has been given to them. You must remember, the employers' view is that people who take 1 May off, when it is not the first Friday in May will not be paid.

[De Villiers] But it seems most of the workers would have preferred 1 May. Is there any particular reason why the government did not settle for 1 May?

[Du Plessis] Well, as I've said, we don't want to interrupt a working week. Also, 1 May has the connotation of a kind of communist workers' day.

[Van Koller] Mr du Plessis, we have to end now, but can we just briefly discuss the industrial court and the amendments?

[Du Plessis] The amendments to the industrial court? We are still awaiting representations but the proposed legislation will be ready for presentation to parliament just after the 6 May election. We are proposing fairly drastic amendments which, I believe, will benefit labor in general in South Africa, and we believe these will provide much more clarity for both employers and employees once they are implemented.

[Robinson] What about farm laborers and domestic servants?

[Du Plessis] Well, regarding farm laborers, I am at present busy holding intensive discussions with organized agriculture. I believe we are looking for a dispensation which will have the full cooperation of organized agriculture, otherwise the whole exercise will be counterproductive.

[Robinson] You are discussing whether or not there should be a trade union?

[Du Plessis] Well, not so much... [changes thought] Look, in any case, trade unions can be formed, even today, in agriculture, except that these unions will not be recognized under the Labor Relations Act. But in practice they are accepted. The point is, we must look at minimum protection measures for agricultural workers.

[Robinson] Like minimum wages?

[Du Plessis] No, minimum wages are out in agriculture. But what we are looking at, for example, are working hours, holidays, sick leave, methods of pay, lunch hours, and so forth.

[Van Koller] Mr du Plessis, thank you for participating in Network.

We now talk to Mr Frank le Roux, CP MP for Brakpan, and candidate for the same constituency in the general election on 6 May. Good evening, Mr le Roux, and welcome to Network.

[Le Roux] Good evening, Mr van Koller.

[Van Koller] Opponents of the CP say your party's policy has been shown to be impractical? What is your response?

[Le Roux] We deny that, of course, because it is a policy which spans the 300 years since we made contact with people of different color. From the very beginning we had separation; it was the order of the day in our relations with black people. It is not the policy that failed, it is just that the ruling party which has to exercise the policy and apply it has gone weak-kneed and does not want to continue implementing that policy with determination and enthusiasm.

[Van Koller] But there has been a groundswell of opposition, particularly among blacks, to the Verwoerdian approach, which you follow.

[Le Roux] I am not aware that there has been any opposition to it. Blacks have accepted independence, several states have already accepted independence, others are moving toward independence, and it is common knowledge among blacks that the policy of separation and separate development has always been applied to them, and they conduct their lives accordingly, and so do we.

[Van Koller] Under which black leaders, Mr le Roux?

[Le Roux] The black leaders who accepted independence, like Mr Mangope, Mr Matanzima, the leader of the Vendas. In KwaNdebele the process is under way, and we believe that eventually the various black national states will also accept independence.

[Robinson] What about urban blacks?

[Le Roux] The urban blacks are still linked to their national states.

[Robinson] On what basis do you make that claim?

[Le Roux] On the basis of scientific studies made by a professor at the University of the Free State, and on the basis of your and my own experience with blacks. Even today, right now, this evening, any time, in the street, if you were to meet a black person in the street and ask him what he is, he will tell you he is a Zulu or a Venda or a Xhosa. They are linked to their national states, not only through their language, but their traditions, their culture; everything links them to their state. They still accept it.

[De Villiers] But, Mr le Roux, at CP meetings there are still elements of naked racism. For example, there is General Long Hennie van der Berg, who referred to a church service at Waterkloof. He said kaffirs were dancing in church. Do you think decent people can live with that kind of thing?

[Le Roux] Oh please, I never heard that he said so, neither did I read that he said so. Even if something like that was said, I do not think it should be taken as the norm. I know of national leaders who also refer to blacks in the same way. Why should this matter be brought up as though it is a sign of racism in the CP?

[De Villiers] But at CP congresses the word kaffir is used regularly.

[Le Roux] But look, the word is used at NP congresses too.

[Robinson] Do you approve of the use of that word?

[Le Roux] No, not at all, not at all. I do not approve of it, because we want to show the same respect toward blacks that we have for ourselves. The whole policy is based on respect for other peoples.

[Van Koller] Have you discussed the issue of partition with black leaders?

[La Roux] Yes, during visits with Chief Minister Buthelezi, and the chief minister of Lebowa. We discussed this matter, and...

[Robinson, interrupting] But they reject it, don't they?

[Le Roux] They reject it in the sense that at this stage they do not want to accept independence. I know, for example, that Chief Buthelezi has said he is not a product of the policy of separate development. But whether or not he accepts it, it is part of the whole process.

[Robinson] Let's leave the subject of blacks for a moment and talk about the coloreds. How are you going to get coloreds to accept a homeland?

[Le Roux] You see, back in 1960, when Dr Verwoerd first suggested the idea of separate states, separate independent states, no black leaders could be found to accept eventual independence at that time. That has changed, and with the same kind of patience, we will persuade the colored leaders to accept the same thing. I cannot believe that at this stage of our political development the

coloreds are very happy with the present dispensation. Think about the treatment of Reverend Hendrickse after the Queen's Beach incident.

[Robinson] But that means you are planning for the long term. That means there is going to be a period, before you have persuaded them to agree, when they will be part of the same parliament as you, if you are in government, and that they will also be part of the cabinet.

[Le Roux] Sir, that is pure speculation, as to whether it is long term or short term. The point is, once the CP has a mandate to implement its policy, we are convinced that the coloreds and Indians will be pleased with the fact--they will be aware of it--that white public opinion favors separate development, the policy of partition, the policy of establishing independent national states.

[Van Koller] If you were to come to power, how would you begin with partition? What would be your first step?

[Le Roux] As far as blacks are concerned, we will continue with the process as at present, but with greater speed, with greater conviction, with greater enthusiasm, with...

[Van Koller, interrupting] Could you be more specific?

[Le Roux] With more money voted for the development of the infrastructure and, at the same time, we will not neglect the coloreds and Indians, persuading them to accept it.

[De Villiers] How are you going to apply the zoning of Soweto on an ethnic basis?

[Le Roux] Well, the position is that Soweto is about the only black residential area with a heterogeneous community. The other residential areas in South Africa are largely homogeneous. In other words, we will strive towards our goal without forcibly removing people. You will try to make the black residential areas as homogeneous as possible and, in that way, make it easier for them to link themselves to their national states...

[Van Koller, interrupting] And if they don't want to move, Mr le Roux?

[Le Roux] We are not going to move them, Mr van Koller. Don't put words into my mouth. I have just said we will not have forced removals.

[Van Koller] No forced removals, country wide?

[Le Roux] But we will persuade the people to attach themselves to their national states.

[De Villiers] At the Cape Congress in Port Elizabeth, Dr Hartzenberg said it will involve zoning, in other words, ethnic zoning.

[Le Roux] That is right, that is quite right, but it does not mean forced removal. But if you want to employ a Xhosa in Brakpan or Johannesburg, then the levy you will have to pay for that Xhosa will be higher than you would pay when you employ a Tswana, because we want to maintain the homogeneity of the region.

[Robinson] So you will apply it by spending money?

[Le Roux] That is part of the process. But not just through money. It will also be implemented by means of linking them to their own states and by means of greater representation of their states in Soweto, so that their births can be registered as Tswana births in Soweto. So, too, their automobile registration. In other words, there will be real, concrete links with their national states.

[De Villiers] Also separate police forces, then?

[Le Roux] Look, the position is, we are just speaking about Soweto as an example. Soweto will probably demand a much longer term solution. But that is not the case with Durban and Pietermaritzburg, because there we have mainly Zulus. In the eastern Cape we have mainly Xhosas. So Soweto, where there is a heterogeneous community, and where we have deviated from ethnicity, well, that is where the problem began.

[Robinson] Mr le Roux, you are the CP spokesman on manpower. Let us look at that for a moment. I have sometimes heard Dr Treurnicht saying at public meetings that when CP policy is implemented no trade unions rights will be given to blacks in so-called white areas. Is that right? How would you manage that?

[Le Roux] That is correct, that is correct. We will return to the liaison committees and worker committees within a particular industry or business, and all manpower matters, labor matters, will be dealt with as an interstate matter, between the various nations.

[Robinson] But that means, then, intergovernmental, too, in the case of Soweto, or rather, parts of Soweto. With which state?

[Le Roux] No, the resident of Soweto is linked, for example, to Bophuthatswana and his working conditions and employment benefits will be arranged directly through the government of Bophuthatswana.

[Robinson] What it boils down to, then, is that you want to withdraw certain established rights, trade union rights, from blacks. We all know that black trade unions are actually becoming fairly militant. How are you going to achieve that?

[Le Roux] In the first place, Mr Robinson, they are not established rights. They are rights which came about only in the last four or five years. Second, it is this very recognition of trade unions which has promoted the militancy. If you look at the latest edition of "Productivity in South Africa," you will see how much fewer man hours we lost, and how much fewer strikes there were

before black trade unions were formed. Even ILO experts were surprised that from 1910 to 1980 we had relatively labor peace in the country.

[Van Koller] Mr le Roux, in your party manifesto you say you will use South Africa's mineral wealth to create a strong economic foundation. Will you elaborate?

[Le Roux] Well, you must have seen from the recent discussion with Dr Williams of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs how little we are actually earning for our minerals and gemstones. For example, we import almost all our jewelry while, if we processed only as little as 10 percent of our precious stones, we would save up to 2,400 million rands annually in foreign exchange. If we refined and processed our own minerals and precious gems, we would save thousands of millions of rands. Take, for example, the diamond industry. Do you know that the diamond cutters are no longer the foreign exchange earners they used to be? Yet Israel earns about 3,500 million rands per year in foreign exchange from the cutting of South African diamonds.

[Van Koller] But there are continuing attempts by the present government to have more of our minerals refined here, and...

[Le Roux, interrupting] Mr van Koller, since the time I was still in the NP, we have been asking that we be allowed to refine our own minerals as proposed by various commissions in the past. And only now is the government beginning to give the matter more attention. Take chromium, for example. We earn about 100 million rands per year from chromium. If we refined it to ferrochrome, we would earn 1,000 million rands.

[De Villiers] Is that from exports?

[Le Roux] From exports, foreign exchange.

[De Villiers] Are you taking sanctions into account?

[Le Roux] Sir, that is the very point. Because sanctions are being imposed against us, we will use these very strategic minerals in order to neutralize the sanctions.

[Robinson] Would you consider using minerals as a weapon against the outside world?

[Le Roux] Well, let's not put it too strongly, as a weapon, but very definitely as a means of negotiation.

[Robinson] In other words, you would say we are withholding our minerals if they refuse to do certain things?

[Le Roux] I think we would handle the matter in a very neat and considerate manner, but not reluctantly or shamefully, not begging and pleading with them to buy our gold or platinum or diamonds. We will use them in the negotiating

process, and say: well, if you want to purchase our gold and minerals, then you must give us the right to export our other commodities.

[Van Koller] Sir, we have to end now. A final question, Freek?

[Robinson] I just wanted to discuss the manpower issue in general, but that is a lengthy subject. So let me ask, what do you suggest should be done about blacks in urban areas who now have trade union rights? How must they be dealt with in future?

[Le Roux] We will have to act very strictly and very firmly against the manner in which trade unions are operating at present. You yourself...

[changes thought] We are right in the middle of this transport crisis. It was announced the other day that the reason for the burning of railway coaches is that the negotiations between the authorities and the unions have broken down. In a case like this, we have to deal with the matter at the work place and not through union leaders.

[Van Koller] Mr le Roux, thank you for participating in the program. Our time has run out, but thank you again. Thanks also to Freek Robinson and Louis de Villiers.

[Le Roux] Thank you.

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CSO: 3400/609

TREURNICHT ON CP POLICY

MB131059 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Apr 87 p 33

[By Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP]

[Text] In any other country the sort of ineptness displayed by the National Party would have resulted in an ignominious defeat at the polls long before now.

We cannot believe that the south African voter is so trusting that he will allow the National Party to carry on destroying our country.

Many voters have over the years half-heartedly supported the opposition for the sake of having an opposition. The PFP has been kept alive by big business support and media backing.

We have an economy in tatters; a back interest rate ceiling of a usurious 32 percent; over 80 percent control of our stock exchange in the hands of big business; 400 liquidations a month in 1986; a banana-republic level real inflation rate of more than 30 percent per annum.

Unemployment, including the retrenchment of thousands of staff members at parastatals like ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission]; thousands of hungry white men, women and children; and a disproportionately heavy tax burden on the shoulders of the individual white taxpayer.

More ominously, we have behind-the-scenes control by a secret Broederbond [Afrikaner Brotherhood] which now is concerned only with preserving the status quo of its own members and whose leader recently had secret talks with the ANC in New York.

Among other issues, the NP Government has already allowed 12 major white group areas to become mixed, while its leader, Mr P.W. Botha, says that separate areas for each group will be non-negotiable while he is still President.

In the light of the above, how does the CP view the forthcoming election?

As far as we are concerned, the move to the right in South Africa is inexorable. South African voters have traditionally been distrustful of

"reforms" which have been promoted by big business and encouraged by the media.

Up to a point, they have gone along, but the "reform" always, at some stage, extends far beyond acceptable bounds, places white security in jeopardy, and is then rejected.

History has a habit of repeating itself and there are many similarities between the present circumstances and those which prevailed before 1948 when a right-wing National Party came to power.

The liberals of the day predicted a bloodbath in the event of a National Party victory. They predicted economic chaos as well as international isolation.

The realities of the consequences of this victory bore no resemblance to the predictions. On the contrary, South Africa flourished under the policy of separate development to the stage where even with an antagonistic U.S. President like Jimmy Carter, we had few serious problems.

In any event, they were nothing compared to what we have now under a government of "reform."

The CP is asked and infinitum whether it can clean up the current mess. We are certain we can as we are a strong nation which has survived many crises in this country.

One of the most serious problems facing this country is the parlous state of the economy.

We place a high priority on development and will concentrate on the provision of job opportunities where the people are concentrated and where they live with their families and within a familiar environment.

The development of the agricultural sector in the black self-governing territories is an urgent priority and should be looked at in terms of Third World requirements. Development capital will be concentrated on labour-intensive industries, not on sophisticated service industries.

We will return the economy to the man-in-the-street and the independent entrepreneur. We do not subscribe to the monopoly capitalism which exists today in so-called "free enterprise" South Africa.

Escalating costs (inflation) can be curbed by paying the rate for the job. Wage increases must be accompanied by productivity increases. The real reasons why many overseas companies are pulling out of South Africa are the high wage/low productivity ratio and loss of profits--not apartheid which until recently served them well.

The issues of sanctions and so-called disinvestment must be placed in their proper perspective. They are not nearly as serious a threat as the National Party suggests.

Inter-group relations, meanwhile, have never been worse and we firmly believe that separate residential areas, separate schools and separate amenities will go a long way towards reducing what is now a social powder keg.

The CP believes in the retention of the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and separate schooling. We will re-introduce influx control, as the National Party's policy of "orderly urbanisation" is a shambles.

The Anti-monopoly laws presently on our statute books will be refined and applied, unlike now, and if necessary price controls will be introduced to combat the illegal price cartel structures stemming from the present monopoly situation.

The tax structure has changed dramatically since Mr Botha came to power. The burden of taxation has shifted from big business to the individual.

In 1980, the gold mines paid 27.2 percent of the total taxation and the individual 15.6 percent to the State's coffers. The gold mines are now paying 8.4 percent and the individual 32 percent.

The CP will shift the tax burden off the shoulders of the individual by obtaining the contribution due from big business.

The CP believes firmly in true free enterprise where bank rates and business opportunities are available to the small and medium-sized entrepreneur.

The CP is the only party with a clear vision of where it is going and how it is going to get there.

We enter the election confident in the knowledge that we will be returned to Parliament with a far greater representation than is presently the case.

The CP has successfully attracted the support of the right among both language groups; it is indeed a white unity party and this is borne out by the fact that, in our first general election, we have 12 English-speaking candidates.

The CP has successfully broken down the old barriers and is building a new nation; a nation that is not loaded down with guilt, is not prepared to surrender, a nation that will face the future with courage and with faith in its own ability to ensure freedom and justice for all.

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CSO: 3400/577

BROEDERBOND YOUTH WING ACCUSED OF SECRECY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by De Wet Potgieter]

[Text]

DIE PERDEBY, the often outspoken student mouthpiece on the University of Pretoria's campus, has accused the Broederbond and its youth wing, Die Ruitervag, of "plotting and planning in dark corners".

The Ruitervag is especially active on the campuses of Afrikaner universities.

In a leading article, the student newspaper alleges that internal strife — including gossip, accusations of there being traitors in their midst, suspensions and resignations — was tearing the Ruitervag apart.

"It's time the Broeders and the Ruiters kept their promises of being less secretive," the article states.

A feature on the Broederbond's history also criticises the role played by the SABC in the organisation's clandestine operations through the years.

Johan Coetzer writes that in 1961, during the time that

Dr Piet Meyer was chief of the corporation and Broederbond chairman, the SABC's editorial policy was made clear — all the Government's standpoints were to be put across in news bulletins.

"No Cabinet Minister opened a peanut butter factory without an SABC camera covering it," he writes.

"No reporting on the problems with apartheid were heard and unrest was blamed on Communist agitators.

"All the time the public was to be reminded about the 'total onslaught'.

"And we see just enough of Helen Suzman — so that it can't be said in Parliament — that the Opposition is not represented on TV."

He concludes the article with "a message to every Christian National Afrikaner — big brother is watching".

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CSO: 3400/560

VLOK DEFENDS SPECIAL CONSTABLES

MB151515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1322 GMT 15 Apr 87

[Text] Cape Town 15 April SAPA--The South African Police Force was not beyond criticism but it did not deserve the biased and often unsubstantiated criticism levelled against it, the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said at Koeberg near Cape Town, today.

Speaking at a passing out parade for 657 special constables--also known as "Kitskonstabels" [instant constables]--Mr Vlok said those responsible for such criticism concentrated only on a few individual wrongdoings of policemen and tried to portray these as representing the force as a whole. "A campaign against the special constables, and for that matter against the entire police force, has been launched," he said. "But I want to ask those who are so vigorously campaigning against the special constables and the SA Police why they are so obviously silent in expressing their concern or condolences to policemen of all races who are brutally killed in the execution of their duties."

Mr Vlok said no policemen could regard himself as being above the law and could never act in any way that was outside the legal powers given to him by law. "Any policeman who goes beyond legal powers, who acts in a way that clearly shows a lack of compassion and discipline on his part, is not really a policeman but a bully posing as one. It is unfortunately true that only one brutal, unlawful act by a single policeman can cause more harm than the disciplined action of a thousand others."

In these trying times, especially in black areas, the enemies of law and order would try to drive a wedge between the police and the law-abiding communities. "For this reason I, and the commissioner of the SAP, cannot and will not condone any of lawlessness on the part of any member of the South African Police.

"This is a proud police force with a very proud record and we will protect that record by acting against any member who spoils this reputation."

It was a pity certain individuals and organisations constantly tried to tarnish the good image of the SAP.

He said South Africa faced the most determined revolutionary threat in its history. The campaign was being cold-bloodedly organised and coordinated by Russia. Their aim was the total undermining of law and order and of established Christian values and their replacement by a classless communist society. The aim of the communists was sometimes helped by committed communists, other well-intentioned people and moralists. "These people are too stupid to realise that they are being used to the most serious detriment of South Africa."

"In the way of these enemies of our country and its people stands the SA Police force, including the special constables. If they and the public's trust in them is destroyed, then the enemies of our country are on the way to destroying our country."

Mr Vlok said the actions of the special constables had proved that crime, especially in the black areas, had fallen drastically. As a result of their actions, the public were not so much exposed to intimidation and were more willing to report crime to the police.

In the western Cape the special constables had already made 286 arrests since October last year for serious crime such as robbery, motor theft, theft, possession of drugs and serious assault.

So far 3,000 special constables had been trained and they had served five million man-hours of duty which would otherwise have been undertaken by the permanent police force.

Mr Vlok said statistics given to him showed that incidents of unrest in the areas where the special constables were deployed had reached a low level.

The special constables passing out at the parade had received only six weeks training, but this was only basic training and further practical training would continue in the field of operation, Mr Vlok said.

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CSO: 3400/577

PARTIES REPLY TO SECURITY QUESTIONS

MB160826 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Apr 87 p 17

["Election 1987" column; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Security issues have featured prominently in the election campaign. The TAR asked all the political parties to reply to the following questions-- to a maximum of about 150 words for each answer. Replies were received from the National Party, the Progressive Federal Party, the New Republic Party [NRP] and the Conservative Party. The Herstigte Nasionale Party had not replied at the time of going to press. In the next few weeks, the parties will also be asked to address other political, social and economic issues.

Should the state of emergency remain in force? If so, why? If not, why not?

NP: Yes, for so long as the security of the State and the lives and liberty of individuals are threatened by revolutionaries the state of emergency should remain in force.

The National Party believes that the maximum freedom should be accorded to individuals as a cornerstone of democracy but that it is preferable to curtail some individual freedoms on a temporary basis rather than to lose all freedoms permanently by failing to protect it against revolutionaries.

The instigators of violence and "ungovernability" in black townships do not respect individual rights or the rule of law. Once peace has been restored to the affected areas, and the communities involved have had a chance to reorganise themselves on peaceful and democratic principles and prove to be no longer vulnerable to revolutionary activities, the state of emergency should, of course, be lifted.

PFP: The state of emergency is an admission of failure by the Nationalist Government. They need to be replaced by a new Government which can rule this country by normal constitutional means.

While the state of emergency might produce a facade of stability, it aggravates the real problems of our country by concealing the root causes of political discontent.

The PFPF says that stability and normality can only be restored to South Africa when apartheid is abolished, and talks begun which will lead to a new democratic constitution.

CP: The CP does not believe that the state of emergency should ever have been implemented. Had the Government allowed the security forces to act within the full parameters of their authority, any crises would have been nipped in the bud.

However, having allowed the situation to deteriorate to the extent that it did, it required the implementation of a state of emergency and the CP supports the retention of the state of emergency until such time as our security forces are satisfied that they have effected a return to law and order.

NRP: In the circumstances there was no immediate alternative to the declaration of an emergency. There was no other way to deal with the barbaric necklacing, arson and mob rule nor to protect the lives and property of innocent law-abiding black citizens. Although the situation has improved in many areas the stage has unfortunately not been reached when the state of emergency can be lifted. This might be possible in some places but until there are sufficient well-trained and officered municipal police to ensure that the civic authority can function normally and without intimidation or violence it would be unwise to remove the other security forces yet.

What are your views on the South West Africa/Namibia question? Should the territory be given independence, and on what terms? Do you foresee the border war continuing for a long time to come?

NP: Independence for the territory is long overdue. Resolution 435 adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations in 1978 provided, inter alia, for free and fair elections in SWA/Namibia which the South African Government accepted.

However, the presence in Angola of a Cuban force of 40,000 (or more) provided a major obstacle to implementation of Resolution 435. A free and fair election in SWA/Namibia is impossible while Angola gives SWAPO sanctuary and support in its campaign of terrorism directed against the inhabitants of the territory.

Accordingly, the answer to the question whether the territory should become independent is, unequivocally, yes. However, how independence is achieved is of decisive importance. It is of importance to the whole of Southern Africa. If the countries of the region surrender to the strategy of outside forces to impose their ideologies and regimes through the barrel of a gun, conflict in the whole region of Southern Africa will become endemic.

The South African Government does not claim one inch of SWA/Namibian territory. Walvis Bay, however, is rightfully part of Southern Africa.

If the Cuban forces are not withdrawn from Angola in the near future, consideration ought to be given, in consultation with the leaders of the

territory as to how the territory could proceed to independence, preferably with international recognition.

PPF: The PFP believes that the overwhelming majority of the people of SWA/Namibia, including those represented in the transitional Government, desire independence as soon as possible, and we believe that this desire ought to be respected.

We believe that the independence process ought to take place along the lines of Resolution 435 (which the Government has already accepted). This provides for a phased ending of the border war, after which elections for a constituent assembly can take place. We believe that this assembly should devise a new constitution for the territory based on consensus.

The border war will, we believe, come to an end once this peace process is set in motion.

CP: Our views of the SWA situation are similar to our views on the current South African situation. We believe that partition can be applied satisfactorily to accommodate all the various nations living in SWA. We are not prepared to allow SWA to capitulate to the UN-backed SWAPO against its will.

Under a CP Government, SWA would be assisted to end their border war in the shortest possible time. We do not believe in no-win wars. Our security forces are strong enough to bring the present war to a swift end.

NRP: The NRP supports the granting of independence to Namibia as soon as this is possible. The two requisites are that a referendum or election be held to determine the will of the people and that this be done without intimidation, violence or improper pressures from any source. We want to see an independent Namibia which is accepted and recognised by at least the free world.

Unfortunately we do not foresee this situation arising as long as Angola shields SWAPO's terrorist forces behind Cuban troops and Russian advisors. Therefore, the border incursions are likely to continue for the present. We welcome the fact, however, that the majority of operational troops is being provided by Namibia itself thereby reducing the manpower burden on SA.

Could you briefly spell out your foreign policy?

NP: Safeguarding our sovereign independence is a cornerstone of South African foreign policy. South Africa's position in Africa and in Southern Africa, in particular, is of great importance.

The South African Government accepts the common destiny of the countries in Southern Africa with a sense of responsibility and has consistently striven for sound relations between these countries on the basis of mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and understanding for each other's internal problems, without interfering in the internal affairs of one another.

At the moment South Africa's international relations are heavily influenced by the sanctions' campaign. This campaign is an historical error because we will not be prescribed to by outside forces. But apart from this fact, sanctions came at a time when dramatic progress was being made with implementation of the reform programme of the Government.

Our representatives abroad exerted themselves day in and day out to convey and explain to governments and leading personalities full particulars of our reform programme. We are not defying the world.

We are simply saying that we are not prepared to hand over to Marxists. Our task is to continue to inform the world of the facts of South Africa and to combat the distorted image created by our enemies.

PFP: Relations with the democracies of the West will never return to normal unless, and until, apartheid is utterly and completely removed, and a system of government established for South Africa based on the consent of all its people. As these two elements are fundamental to PFP constitutional policy, we are confident that under a PFP government, South Africa will once more be able to take its rightful place in the community of nations. We would aim to extend and develop our relations with the West, on which South Africa is heavily dependent for trade, as well as to restore South Africa's reputation as a nation whose word can be trusted.

South Africa is uniquely placed to take a lead in African affairs, and we believe that we should use the resources of our country to stabilize the Southern African Region and the African continent as a whole.

CP: The CP desires peaceful coexistence with all civilized countries and will participate in all normal international and diplomatic contact. Under a CP Government, South Africa will enter into and maintain all possible diplomatic ties with friendly states and will respect the integrity of neighbouring states.

The CP however, places an extremely high premium on the honour and integrity of South Africa and will not tolerate any interference in South Africa's internal affairs. Our country's sovereign status and national pride will be maintained at all costs. The CP will ensure that South Africa's leaders and officials will not be degraded in any way.

NRP: Our twin priorities would be to rebuild and maintain friendly relations with our neighbours in Southern and Central Africa of which we are an integral part and with our traditional friends in the Western World on whose pattern our socio-economic and governmental systems have been built. We would welcome advice from our friends and even accept criticism from them. However, we totally reject any foreign interference in our domestic affairs just as we would not interfere in the domestic affairs of any other country. We would use our right to advise or criticise as we accept their right to do the same. Any attempt, however, to blackmail or place pressure on SA by sanctions or in other ways is absolutely unacceptable to the NRP.

Should the ANC be unbanned, and if so, in what circumstances?

NP: One of the basic tenets of democracy is the peaceful settling of political disputes. If a party or movement adopts violence both ideologically and in practice as a means of achieving political objectives, it comes into conflict with this basic principle of democracy and, therefore, cannot be permitted to take part in the process. This is a sound principle all over the world.

A party that gains political power through violence will be forced to govern through violence and will have to be removed through violence. The ANC can, therefore, only be unbanned if it renounces violence in theory and in practice and proves itself to be willing to participate in the political process with a peaceful settlement of political disputes as a basic point of departure. This would inevitably imply it would have to sever its close links with the South African Communist Party.

PFP: The PFP rejects violence and other unconstitutional means as ways of bringing about a new constitution for South Africa. Having said that, we accept--along with Chief Buthelezi--that a genuine and long-term political solution is impossible without the participation of representatives of the millions of South Africans who support the ANC, just as it is impossible without the participation of the representatives of the millions of South Africans who support Inkatha.

Accordingly, we believe that the executive banning of the ANC should be lifted, and its representatives invited to take part in negotiations aimed at establishing a new constitution. If, in spite of this action, there are individuals who still wish to foment subversion or violence, we believe that actions should be taken against such individuals in terms of the ordinary law of the land, by the ordinary courts of law.

CP: As far as the CP is concerned, the ANC is nothing more than a communist puppet committed to the overthrow of the existing order by violence. We have documentary evidence that, for example, the Freedom Charter is nothing more than an interim measure to be used by the ANC to con white liberals into believing that the ANC is interested in 'sharing power.' The ANC has stated unequivocally that they are interested in total control of South Africa and they treat talks of 'minority rights' and 'Bills of Rights' with the contempt the talk deserves.

NRP: The unconditional unbanning of the ANC, together with the lifting of the emergency, would be perceived as a licence to necklace those blacks who reject its objectives of a take-over of power by violent revolution. Blacks seeking agreed solutions by negotiation would be the first victims. We dare not be guilty of such an act of treachery against our fellow citizens merely to satisfy the demands of an organisation committed to revolution and the ivory-tower dreamers who naively believe that you only have to negotiate with the ANC and all our problems will disappear. The only circumstances in which it could be unbanned would be a demonstrable abrogation of violence and the strictest security guarantees against its resumption.

Should Nelson Mandela be released from prison?

NP: The same argument is applicable in this case. It is very difficult to justify his release from prison while it is his declared intention to further the violent political aims of the ANC and while he is in a position to actually do so.

Mr Mandela has been offered the opportunity to be released from prison provided that he renounces violence as a means to achieve political objectives—one of the basic tenets of democracy. In the absence of such a renunciation one cannot but come to the conclusion that he and/or the ANC is responsible for his remaining in prison.

PFP: The PFP accepts the realities of the political problems facing our country.

All available information points to the fact that Mr Mandela is regarded by a very significant section of our population as their political leader.

Quite apart from humanitarian considerations dictating his release, we believe that no lasting political solution will be possible in South Africa without the participation of Mr Mandela in constitutional negotiations. In this we are not alone. Even Mr Pik Botha, addressing the 40th annual meeting of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans chamber of commerce] last year, said that even moderate black leaders who did not support the ANC agreed that the release of Mr Mandela was the prerequisite for negotiations.

For all these reasons, we believe that Mr Mandela ought to be released from prison, and invited to become party of the process of reconstructing South Africa.

CP: We see no reason for the release of Nelson Mandela. We believe that he got off very lightly when originally sentenced, considering what he planned for South Africa.

NRP: We would like to see Mandela released as we believe it would destroy the illusion that he is the leader of the ANC and would be able to control the situation if he were released. In fact, he is their prisoner more than a prisoner of SA which is prepared to release him immediately if he rejects violence. Perhaps the cynical thing to do would be to release him anyway as the ANC would have to liquidate him immediately--unless one of the victims of their violence got to him first. Whatever happened SA would be blamed for his death and he would then become a much more effective martyr. No one can really believe that Oliver Tambo is drooling at the mouth to hand over to him and lose his subsidised life of luxury, travel and status which the world accords to him.

What are your views on detention without trial, in terms of the emergency powers and with regard to other security legislation?

NP: Detention without trial is, in principle, a procedure to be avoided as far as possible, for reasons that are not necessary to restate. However, the people and organisations who are conducting the revolutionary offensive against South Africa have no respect for, nor commitment to, democratic

freedoms and procedures. In fact, they abuse these very freedoms and procedures to overthrow the State by violent means.

Detention without trial, therefore, becomes unavoidable for as long as the revolutionary offensive persists.

To avoid abuses of power against people in detention a comprehensive set of safeguards has been devised and implemented, such as regular visits by judges and district surgeons.

As no set of safeguards can be absolutely foolproof, investigations into complaints by detainees are conducted regularly, and members of the security forces who are found guilty of contravening the rules, of abusing their powers, or of otherwise acting improperly, are punished.

PFP: The PFP is very strongly opposed to detention without trial and believes that the powers given to the executive in terms both of the present emergency regulations and of the security legislation have been grossly abused. Frequently, people are detained--often for very long periods--without charges ever being preferred against them, while the human cost, in terms of family disruptions, loss of jobs, nervous breakdowns and even suicides, have been truly horrific. We believe that no person ought to be deprived of his or her liberty without the due process of law. This means that the courts, and not the executive, must be the institution which imprisons people, and then only after such people have been tried in accordance with the ordinary laws of the land.

CP: In view of South Africa's unique circumstances, detention without trial is unfortunately necessary because of the intimidation of witnesses and the ability of subversive collaborators to skip the country whilst the security forces are still trying to compile the evidence necessary for a formal charge.

NRP: We have, in principle, always opposed detention without trial by executive action. At the same time we have recognised that in a state of war, whether declared or not, and, in a revolutionary situation, a limited form of detention can be necessary provided it is subject to judicial review within a period of 30 days. We accept that such review could be in camera and, that in the situation which exists, witnesses need not be exposed to identification. This is why we fought in the Standing Committee and the Assembly for the latest amendment to the laws concerning detention to be limited to the procedure laid down in the original Public Safety Act and extended only to allow a total period of 60 days by both police and magistrates together. Ever since the original Schlebusch Commission we have demanded that all detentions should be subjected to review by a judicial tribunal within 30 days.

Do you agree with the curbs on information and the press in terms of the emergency and other security legislation?

NP: A free press is essential to the maintenance of democracy. It is the goal of the NP to extend democracy to include all groups and individuals in South Africa. Therefore, curbs and abnormal restrictions of the press are inherently undesirable.

However, the freedom of the press is one of the mechanisms of democracy which is classically abused by revolutionaries to further their own ends. And the freedom of the press is, without exception, the first casualty of a successful revolution, as was amply demonstrated by events in Africa and elsewhere.

The aim is, therefore, to deny the revolutionaries access to publicity without hampering the democratic process in any fundamental manner. For these reasons the restrictions on the press only cover unrest-related items, whereas the ability to severely criticise the government of the day is left.

PFP: Very few whites in South Africa seem to be aware of the depth of feeling and damage which the system of apartheid has caused in the disenfranchised communities. In our view, it is essential that the South African public should be fully and fairly informed about what is occurring in our society, so as to enable it to make informed decisions about the future.

We, therefore, reject the press curbs contained in the emergency regulations and regard them as counter-productive. In the end, blanketing out of the real news serves only to bluff ourselves and makes the eventual adaptation to fundamental change all the more traumatic.

CP: We believe that press freedom and press responsibility are contiguous. We certainly believe that there is little press freedom in South Africa, especially when one considers that 90 percent of the English Press belongs to one group and all the Afrikaans Press is a mouthpiece of the Government. This situation makes a mockery of talk of press freedom.

NRP: We believe that the present curbs are both excessive and counter-productive. There is no doubt that certain fringe elements of the media and certain reports in the recognised press and TV--especially foreign TV--have distorted the truth by both over-emphasis of violence and under-emphasis of the situation. We thus regret that the NPU [National Press Union] was not prepared to negotiate exemption from the regulations as offered on the basis of self-discipline. It seemed strange that the "legitimate press" preferred to be restricted rather than to control its own handling of the security situation with the least damage to SA as a country as opposed to the Government in power. We question whether freedom to destroy a political administration extends to undermining and endangering the country itself.

What is your policy with regard to military conscription?

NP: As long as a discernible threat against the security of the State is perceived, the maintenance of a defence force of adequate size, nature and composition will be necessary.

In present circumstances the threat can escalate substantially over a short period. Therefore, a standing permanent force cannot alone meet the demand: there is no way in which such a force can be expanded rapidly to match a sudden escalating threat.

For this reason, a smaller permanent force backed up by a large, but adequately trained and permanently ready citizen force is essential.

1 Only through conscription can this goal be achieved. The surest way to prevent foreign military adventures or internal revolutionary aspirations is by the existence of an adequate deterrent.

In the final analysis the existence of a strong defence force is the only guarantee for continued and expanding democracy and freedom.

Although less sophisticated weapon systems are required for this type of threat, it is much more manpower intensive, requiring greater numbers of soldiers to counter acts of terrorism wherever these may occur.

PPF: The PFP believes that we require a strong, well-motivated, well-equipped and well-remunerated defence force to guarantee our territorial integrity and to enable peaceful constitutional change to occur. We, therefore, believe that we need to start immediately with the recruitment of a non-racial, professional defence force, backed up by volunteer reserves. As force levels increase in this way, conscription will be phased out.

We believe that conscription--particularly as it is practised in South Africa--is not the correct way to recruit manpower for our defence force. It forces all white males to participate in war, providing alternative service only to those with well-founded religious objections and it saps the energies of one of the most productive segments of our economically active population.

CP: We believe that while there is a military threat to South Africa, military conscription is necessary. We also believe that every nation is responsible for the defence of this country, on an allied basis and that the burden of defence should not rest solely on the shoulders of the whites.

NRP: Compulsory national service is the only fair way in which the country's defence manpower needs can be met at the present time. When all South Africans have full citizenship rights and share fully a common loyalty to it can be reviewed but the NRP supports the present provisions. This includes the right to non-combatant service for the normal period for those whose religious convictions preclude the bearing of arms as well as provision for a longer single period of community service which may be granted on religious grounds to those whose beliefs preclude any form of military service. We do not support community service based on personal or political grounds since these cannot be tested and in a practice would enable anyone who wished to avoid the hardships and dangers of military service to do so.

What is the role of the security forces in a future South Africa?

NP: The South African security forces traditionally provide the stability which permits democracy and freedom to flourish. As in all Western nations, the SADF loyally serve the democratically elected government of the day.

They will continue to do so in future.

PPF: The Government appears, in the recent past, to have elevated the security forces to a position where they have a disproportionately large influence in political decision-making, while simultaneously fudging the roles which the

component elements ought to play. We regard both these developments as dangerous. We believe that the role of the Defence Force is to preserve the country's territorial integrity, while that of the police force is to uphold the law internally. Both are servants, in the first instances, of Parliament rather than the executive. We believe that these different roles need to be re-emphasized, and that the heads of these services need to report on their activities to specially-constituted all-party standing committees of Parliament.

A strong defence force is necessary to ensure the security and safety of any country and the CP will not restrict these forces in the performance of their duties as they are presently being restricted.

NRP: The NRP has for many years called for a vastly expanded and properly remunerated police force of all race groups which would be able to maintain law and order and protect life and property. Our present strength is hopelessly inadequate--about half the number of police per hundred thousand population compared with many modern first-world democracies. The unhappy task of enforcing unjust and hated legislation must be eliminated by the repeal of remaining discriminatory laws. The abolition of influx control will make a big difference--although admittedly making the task of the police in combatting ordinary crime more difficult.

The primary task of the Defence Force is to protect the territorial integrity of SA against aggression from beyond our borders or revolution within them. We would like to see a strong permanent force operational element able to cope with normal threats and supported as now by the Citizen Force and Commandos being kept fully trained and ready for action and providing a deterrent against any contemplated action against us. The use of the army in the townships is an unhappy necessity of the present emergency as this is primarily a police and not a military task.

Do you foresee negotiations with the ANC at any stage?

NP: See the reply to Question 5. The ANC has said that it will only negotiate the transfer of power, not equitable sharing of power. As long as that is their stance, negotiation will be meaningless.

The ANC claims that it opted for violence only after all peaceful avenues had been exhausted. Whether that was the case in the past or not, fact is that the NP Government, through extensive changes in policy and in legislation on the state book, has opened up new channels for peaceful negotiations about a shared political future.

An open invitation to participate in a process leading to full power-sharing by all up to the highest level, has repeatedly been issued to all who are ready to negotiate on a peaceful basis.

Negotiations with the ANC are possible--but only if they are prepared to renounce and abandon the use of violence to achieve political ends and if they terminate their intimate relationships with the South African Communist Party.

PFP: All the available market and sociological research indicates that the ANC is a significant and important factor of the political power equation in South Africa. We believe that a new constitution needs to be negotiated with all significant political groupings in our country. Accordingly, we believe that a durable constitution, guaranteeing peace and security for our society will be impossible unless the ANC is given the opportunity to be party to its construction. Negotiations with the ANC, and other significant political organisations such as Inkatha, are therefore inevitable, and the sooner we create the conditions for the violence to end, and for negotiations to commence, the better for South Africa.

CP: We do not recognise the ANC as anything else other than a white controlled communist front. We would, therefore, never negotiate with the ANC or any so-called "internal" wing.

NRP: No! They have nothing over which they are prepared to negotiate except the transfer of total power to the Marxist dominated leadership of the ANC. They are not interested in democracy or power-sharing and have only one aim--a totalitarian communist controlled socialist state.

/12913

CSO: 3400/577

BRIEFS

HNP RELEASE ELECTION MANIFESTO--The Herstigte Nasionale Party has released its election manifesto in Pretoria. It says the HNP is approaching the election with the acceptance that South Africa is historically and under international law a free and independent state under white control. A press conference at which the manifesto will be explained is expected to be held on Monday. The manifesto says the white nation in South Africa has the inalienable right to govern itself and that the black nations have a claim to the areas which belonged to them historically. The coloreds have a right to own a portion of South Africa. According to the HNP manifesto, the Indian population is in a different position and is entitled to limited self-government in group areas. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 87 MB] /12913

COLORED CONSCRIPTION MATCHES WHITES--Defense Minister Magnus Malan says Indians and coloreds are moving towards full military service. He has told an election meeting in Grahamstown the two groups are following the same pattern to conscription as whites. General Malan says about 2 and 1/2 thousand volunteers are accepted by the Defence Force every year. There are coloured on the border, and their training is the same as whites'. Whites have started with the volunteer system and eventually ended up with conscription, but said the minister, before Indians and colored are conscripted, the Indian and colored chambers of parliament will have to be consulted. Gen Malen also slammed the End Conscription Campaign [ECC], calling it a direct enemy of the SADF. He also challenged the PFP to state where it stands with regard to the ECC. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 14 Apr 87 MB] /12913

VAN RENSBURG ADVOCATES CONTAINMENT--Johannesburg 20 April SAPA--The government should deny the populist Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging access to the democratic system because it openly declared it wanted to establish a totalitarian white state and incited racial tensions and hatred, Mr Horace van Rensburg, independent in Bryanston said today. Any organisation that declared it would destroy democracy the moment it came to power should not be allowed to exist or operate. The incidents of white on black violence had also increased indiscriminately following their incitable speeches, he said in a statement. While the government had taken action to prevent the African National Congress/SA Communist Party alliance, it needed to demonstrate "resolutely and ruthlessly against the emerging far right of our society." "If we do not act effectively and immediately to curb the AWB, we may look back in years to come with the dismay and distress that characterised the post-war German response to the crushing shame that will forever burden their conscience." "Alarm bells should be ringing in Pretoria, because of the popular support the AWB claims to have in the civil service, police and defence force," Mr van Rensburg said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1728 GMT 20 Apr 87 MB] /12913

BUTHELEZI LINKS ILANGA PROTESTS TO ANC, UDF

MB211539 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1411 GMT 21 Apr 87

[SAPA PR Wire Service; Issued by: the chief minister's office]

[Text] Ulundi, Tuesday--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today challenged critics of Inkatha's takeover of ILANGA to open a newspaper in opposition to it and let the people decide what they wanted to read.

In a hard-hitting statement to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, the chief minister and Inkatha president:

--linked attacks on the takeover to the ANC and the UDF;

--disclosed that journalists who have withdrawn their labour from ILANDA had previously received telephoned threats from Lusaka;

--accused the father of the SA Society of Journalists [SASJ] chapel, Mr Mdu Lembede, of having "acted as not much more than a fetch-and-carry boy" of the ANC since he had visited Lusaka;

--and said that the SASJ (which has protested the ILANGA takeover) had stood idly by while white capital (in the shape of the NP-supporting Nasionale Pers [National Press] had "gobbled up" the CITY PRESS.

Chief Buthelezi said that the hypocrisy of those who attacked Inkatha for its ILANGA takeover was apparent in the fact that people like Zimbabwe's Mr Robert Mugabe and Mozambique's Mr Samora Machel had not been similarly lambasted when they took control of THE HERALD in Harare and the media in Maputo.

The day would come when South Africa, "as an economic giant on the soil of Africa," would be renowned for its achievements in the development of a solely African newspaper.

Now, at last, there would be a black-owned and run newspaper providing a voice for the silent masses. He invited anyone who opposed the takeover of ILANGA to put themselves to the test of the people.

They could open another newspaper in Durban "and let it rip the market away" from ILANGA. But poor black people would not spend their money on poor value. A badly run newspaper or one with the wrong editorial content could not survive where ILANGA would.

Chief Buthelezi asked how it was that Mr Mdu Lembede, the chapel father of the SASJ at ILANGA dared to encourage black journalists to stop work because he objected to ILANGA's new ownership.

What had Mr Lembede done to make black journalists down tools on CITY PRESS, "which is owned by the owners of the National Party newspapers," he asked. The same could be asked about DRUM, and TRUE LOVE which former proprietor Mr Jim Bailey had sold to Nasionale Pers.

"Mr Lembede's colleagues trotted in and out of the same publishers who publish the National Party's daily propaganda newspapers," Chief Buthelezi said. "They were not shy to take Afrikaner money for their salaries, and now they have become self-righteous, saying they do not want to take money from a black-owned newspaper.

"The sheer audacious hypocrisy with which they now criticise Inkatha for buying ILANGA just cannot be comprehended. The South African Society of Journalists stood idly by while white capital gobbled up the CITY PRESS."

Chief Buthelezi praised Natal Newspapers for having sold ILANGA to Inkatha not because they were anxious sellers but because they believed this was the right thing to do.

He drew attention to the fact that, he said, certain news reports which quoted Mr Lembede on the subject of the takeover also quoted Mr Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the UDF.

It was interesting that Mr Lembede's protest was "played like a kind of duet" to the voice of the ANC in Lusaka. "We know from whence Mr Lembede finds his inspiration and it is most certainly not amongst the masses who will continue to buy ILANGA.

"Ever since Mr Lembede went to Lusaka he has acted as not much more than a fetch-and-carry boy of the external mission of the ANC," Chief Buthelezi said.

"That is, of course, his prerogative and we have no quarrel with it. He is bluffing no one when he rants and raves about ILANGA now being owned by a political organisation, meaning Inkatha. He found no problems when he was playing the role which he has played all along as journalist vis-a-vis the ANC and UDF.

"In the circumstances it is not surprising that some of the telephonic threats which have been made to journalists have been made from Lusaka."

Chief Buthelezi pointed out that ILANGA was originally Zulu-owned and that it had been for many years edited in Zulu, by Zulus and for Zulus.

"I see nothing wrong with it being owned by a black liberation movement whose headquarters happen to be in this province, Natal," he said.

The UDF and the external ANC opposed Inkatha's various initiatives because these initiatives had proved them wrong when they told South Africa and the world "that all that there is left to do is for us to kill."

ILANGA PUBLISHES DESPITE EDITORIAL STAFF DISMISSAL

MB210951 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0859 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Durban, April 21, SAPA--The Zulu newspaper ILANGA was on the streets today in spite of the effective dismissal of the entire editorial staff.

The paper, which appeared in the same format as when it was published by its previous owners, Natal Newspapers, also carried a front page employment advertisement for journalists.

The previous editorial staff were ordered out of the building last week by the secretary general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, after they had refused to work for a newspaper owned "by a political organisation."

Although the staff as yet have not been officially dismissed, they have been temporarily replaced by a handful of journalists from Inkatha's in-house publications, who--against expectation--managed to bring out the first edition today. However, the front-page employment advert is taken in some quarters as a tacit acknowledgement by the new owners, the Inkatha-controlled Mandla Matla Company, that the previous staff will not return to work.

The former ILANGA journalists are scheduled to meet the manager of Natal Newspapers, Mr Ed Booth, tomorrow for further discussions. One of their demands is to be re-employed by Natal Newspapers, and Mr Booth said the company would consider looking sympathetically at "extreme cases of hardships."

Meanwhile, in the first editorial comment under Inkatha ownership today, ILANGA reiterated claims made by the KwaZulu chief minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, that the newspaper would not become a political mouthpiece for Inkatha.

"The majority of South African newspapers are owned by powerful white capitalist interests," said the editorial. "Some are owned by church groups and others are owned by companies substantially controlled by white political parties. However, the tenets of the journalistic profession ensure that a journalist from a capitalist-owned newspaper can be a Marxist-Leninist and still keep his job. Likewise a journalist working for a church-owned newspaper can be an atheist and still keep his job. Why should our situation in ILANGA be any different?

"Therefore, as long as our new owners do not renege on their undertaking to keep our independence sacrosanct, we shall proudly participate in ensuring that ILANGA remains an authentic newspaper for the black nation."

MOZAMBICAN REFUGEES FIND LIFE SATISFACTORY IN GAZANKULU

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Apr 87 p 6

[Article by Barney Mthombathi]

[Text]

A new school stands out like a beacon of hope in rather depressing surroundings out in the sticks of Gazankulu. The classrooms are not big enough and some of the children are getting their lessons sitting under a tree.

And the principal, too, complains she does not have an office, yet; but everybody involved is happy. Things are coming right.

Mhlahle Lower Primary School is in Lillydale, in the Mhala district of Gazankulu, where most of the people from Mozambique, fleeing from a protracted civil war back home, have found refuge.

It is not an ideal place by any means, but as many of the refugees pointed out this week, at least they are safe from the war.

Crossing into South Africa itself was a death-defying exercise for them. Most of the refugees have lost either relatives or friends in the war. Others have been devoured by animals during the trek through the Kruger National Park.

The refugee camp is taking on the air of an established village. Most of the more than 700 children at the school are from the refugee camp. For most, it is their first taste of education.

The school has been built from donations by charity organisations and has now been turned into a community school. The homeland government is paying the teachers' salaries. Another two

classrooms have been added through money collected by villagers.

About 100 m from the school, stand two temporary structures which serve as a creche for 233 children from the camp. The little ones queue patiently for their meals, cooked and served by volunteers from the camp. The teacher, fluent in both Portuguese and Sishangane, is also a refugee. She has an assistant from the local village.

Welfare workers say there has been an enormous improvement in the health of the children in the camp since the creche and its feeding scheme were introduced.

"We used to have more than 12 children dying in the camp every week. It was very depressing. They were suffering from all sorts of diseases when they arrived," said Mr Sam Nzima, chairman of the Phalalani Relief Committee, which looks after the camp.

"Nurses examined them recently and they found them 100 percent healthy." They could do with more toys and some old clothes though, he said.

Operation Hunger is spending R59 000 for 8 600 bags of mealie meal distributed to refugees in the camp every month and another R5 200 on protein.

"They are getting decent treatment here, better, I think, than they could get in Mozambique," said Mr Nzima.

The problem now is what to do with the refugees. There are an estimated

20 000 Mozambicans in the Mhala district alone. Employment opportunities are just about nil in Gazankulu, and they dare not set foot into white South Africa because they are immediately arrested and deported.

Dr Willie van Niekerk, Minister of Health, opening the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly last week, said people should stop sheltering Mozambicans. It was quietly pointed out to him by the homeland leadership that when Portuguese streamed into South Africa in the wake of the Frelimo take-over, South Africa opened its heart to them.

Kangwane has the same sympathetic policy towards refugees as Gazankulu, it has no police force of its own and the SAP apprehend all incoming refugees and send them back. KwaZulu, which receives the second biggest intake of refugees, takes the same hardline attitude as South Africa.

/9317

CSO: 3400/585

FORMER PFP MP SAYS PARTY BESMIRCHING SADF

MB201643 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1621 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg 20 April SAPA--The progressive Federal Party's leadership has failed to repudiate or reverse the latest "hateful" remark by a senior MP calling the SA Defence Force 75th year celebration an "orgy," Mr Horace van Rensburg, independent in Bryanston, said today.

Reacting in a statement to the recent remark by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, MP for Greenpoint, he said the leader, Mr Colin Eglin, the party's defence spokesman, and other senior party members, some of them ex-servicemen, had lost the courage of their convictions and he asked if they had been "cowed into total submission by the radical left-wing of the PFP."

"I thank God that I am out of that fetid atmosphere of anti-South Africanism, hate of the SADF, carping negativism and sycophantic worshipping of the radical left-wing."

The PFP's "shameful slurring" of the SADF had often sickened him while he was in the party, Mr van Rensburg, a founder member, said.

Not only was the PFP against Conscription, but it allowed the End Conscription Campaign [ECC] to use its mailing list to circulate propaganda to PFP members. Senior PFP members were even ECC members, a UDF affiliate, Mr van Rensburg said.

He was one of the members who had protested against the remarks in parliament, that were later withdrawn, by Mr Graham McIntosh, (MP Pietermaritzburg North) when he called the minister of defence "Southern Africa's Al-Qadhdhafi" and an Angolan captured South African soldier a "Fidel Castro look-a-like." Then Mr van Rensburg and others protested against the remarks.

Recently the PFP candidate in Maitland, Mr H. Hirsch, said the SADF would probably "discover" hidden arms caches just before the election to frighten the voters.

The PFP also put questions in parliament to portray the SADF as brutal aggressors but never questioned the atrocities of the African National Congress and the SA Communist Party alliance.

"And now PFP MP Van der Merwe calls the 75th year celebration of the SADF an orgy casting a slur on a proud organisation that has defended and is defending all South Africans against the menace of communism, and besmirches the good name and memory of the thousands of brave and dedicated young South Africans from all race groups who died in defence of the country and to protect all of us, including the PFP."

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CSO: 3400/606

ECC ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF SMEAR CAMPAIGN

MB211218 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1142 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg 21 April SAPA--The End Conscription Campaign [ECC] today accused the government and several right-wing groups of launching a "systematic smear campaign" against it with the intention of "setting a climate to justify a crackdown" on the organisation.

At a press conference in Johannesburg the ECC's publicity officer, Mr Gavin Evans, said much of the information in four Aida Parker Newsletters against the ECC and distributed widely was drawn from documents seized from the organisation by the security police.

Mr Evans said that during the past three months the ECC had received reports that the Aida Parker Newsletter of 8 April 1986, had been distributed to national servicemen and to white school children.

"Six months ago the unanimous finding of the Media Council was that this edition of the newsletter was grossly inaccurate and had violated the council's code of conduct," Mr Evans said.

He added that earlier last month an anonymous group calling itself Veterans for Victory released a six-page "diatribe, full from beginning to end with defamatory statements," calling for the banning of the ECC.

During the past year the ECC had received copies of at least 13 anonymous anti-ECC publications distributed within the South African Defence Force and elsewhere, while several right-wing groups had reprinted the discredited 8 April 1986 Aida Parker Newsletter.

Last week the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, made an election speech which the ECC believes contained inaccurate statements about the group and said the ECC was being considered for possible action under the Fund Raising Act.

"The ECC's books have been seized and the organisation's treasurer is being questioned by the police right now about them," Mr Evans told reporters just before noon.

Mr Evans said the smear attacks come in the wake of a campaign of repression against the ECC which, since the State of Emergency was declared on 12 June last year, included the detention of over 70 ECC members for periods ranging from a day to almost nine months, emergency restriction orders being served on 25 ECC members, the banning of numerous ECC activities and meetings, and the promulgation of new emergency regulations which make it a crime to "discredit or undermine" the system of compulsory military service.

He said the ECC had no doubt that the attacks are not "simply displays of random right-wing displeasure, but are part of a coordinated state attempt to discredit the campaign and to prepare the public for further anti-ECC repression."

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CSO: 3400/606

COLUMNIST DEPLORES FAILURE OF NATAL INDABA; EXAMINES CAUSES

Durban POST NATAL in English 15-18 Apr 87 p 6

[Article by Quraish Patel]

[Text]

WHAT began as an encouraging and stimulating initiative in Natal has now become an election platform to the white House of Assembly.

For many whites and sections of the Press the inclusion of the Indaba in the election debate appears to have legitimised participation in a system rejected by the majority of black people.

Their reasoning is that a vote for an Indaba candidate is a vote for a better future. But is this true?

If anything, the way in which the Indaba is being sold raises some very valid suspicions about power-sharing. Without the involvement of representative organisations like the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation, the Indaba is becoming a white issue for white voters in a white House of Assembly.

Inkatha secretary-general Oscar Dhlomo recently asked white voters to back "Indaba candidates". The UDF could very well have fielded "Freedom Charter" candidates if they had decided to participate in the tricameral system, but refused to lend credibility to an ethnically divided and loaded Parliament.

The Indaba people seem to have no problems about giving that system credibility.

Indaba proponents have also not yet satisfactorily answered objections to the way in which their constitutional proposals were formulated. It is no use dismissing the

UDF or any other organisation which refused to participate in the Indaba without answering their arguments.

The emergency regulations prevent the popular organisations from holding mass meetings to hear the views of their members on several important issues. The Indaba is one. Taking advantage of the vacuum, the Indaba salesmen are using the Press and the elections in an attempt to corner a bit of the market. They seem to believe they will succeed.

At the same time, some Indaba spokesmen have been attempting to gain credibility by mis-stating the main arguments from the "left", presumably organisations like the UDF. They appear to believe their initiative is already a force to contend with. Yet they have misled the people of Natal into believing the Indaba will be discussed with them — and that the final decision of accepting or rejecting the Indaba proposals will rest with the people.

But that must wait. To the Indaba spokesmen, the election is more important than the people's views.

In an extremely superficial and naive analysis in a Sunday news paper this week, Professor Dawid van Wyk, KwaZulu/Natal Indaba director, said: "None of our critics seems prepared to address us on the central issue, which is power-sharing ... both left and right argue essentially about who will dominate whom, and they are

fighting yesterday's battle with yesterday's tired old clichés. We do not engage them on this old battleground because we have moved on."

Indeed, if Professor van Wyk had listened he would have heard what the UDF had said. He would also have realised that the UDF and Azapo are the Indaba's greatest obstacles.

Rejecting the elections the UDF said in a recent paper guiding their white supporters: "We regard the election as a time-wasting blockade in the way of real challenges which our country should be facing."

"The election and the participating parties offer no solutions to the political crisis as the majority of South Africans are excluded."

"Political solutions do not lie in any process of carving up regions or localising power. Indabas exclude the majority of our people."

Since the emergency regulations prevent the UDF or any organisation from calling for a boycott, spokesmen for these organisations cannot encourage people not to participate in the election.

Anti-apartheid organisations have always stressed that they could not participate in any negotiations involving power-sharing unless certain preconditions were met.

Crucial questions

Dr Farouk Meer of the Natal Indian Congress which is affiliated to the UDF believes the crucial questions facing the country are:

■ What will the nature of the post-apartheid society be?

■ What kind of economic order will come into being — capitalist, mixed economy, or socialist?

■ How will the transition to a democratic South Africa take place.

"To understand the origins, political role, and policies of the Indaba, we need to understand what is happening in South Africa and ask ourselves certain questions which will help to place the Indaba in the overall political dynamic. In this way it will become possible to appreciate why the democratic movement will have nothing to do with the Indaba.

"Even if the Indaba was to become a reality, it would still not be able to implement its Bill of Rights. Would the Bill allow for the unbanning of the African National Congress? Would Nelson Mandela be released? Would the state of emergency be lifted and troops withdrawn from the townships?"

If Dr Meer's arguments are to be followed through, the Indaba has been based on the assumption of political normality and has failed to address the urgent national issues which many consider to be the only hope for peace.

These issues involve:

■ The political future of the ANC and PAC

■ Political prisoners like Nelson Mandela are released

■ Exiles are allowed to return

■ The emergency is lifted

■ Troops are withdrawn from townships

■ Dismantling apartheid

■ Detention without trial.

These are their preconditions for negotiation, because within an at-

mosphere of freedom of speech and association and protection against arbitrary detention, whites and blacks will be able to determine their own future.

This type of situation will prompt willing involvement in sensitive political matters; it will encourage people to challenge the mistakes of the old order; it will make meaningful change possible.

Only then can the details of the new constitutional plan be thrashed out. It will have to be done in consultation with the majority. This whole process may be cumbersome, expensive, and even downright illogical. But it is democratic.

And until someone devises something better, that cumbersome system will have to do for now.

Professor van Wyk forgets that democracy means the involvement of the people. Dismissing the UDF's and Azapo's non-participation does not answer their questions.

The Indaba did not evolve through consultation with the ordinary black and white worker. For example, Ismail Bawa of the Islamic Council of South Africa did not consult Muslims. He used his ICOSA link to claim a mandate which he never had. Now the Indaba must try to sell those proposals to Muslims.

Power

The UDF and Azapo are interested mainly in power. Not "in who controls whom", as Professor van Wyk would have us believe. These organisations are interested in the redistribution of power, giving each man and woman a say in his/her political future.

They are preparing for the day when opinions will have to be canvassed, and the broad principles of constitutions put to the test.

The Indaba was a stimulating and interesting exercise showing that people from entirely differ-

ent political persuasions and cultural backgrounds could get together and talk about peace. They were prepared to make concessions.

Inkatha could have demanded majority seats in the proposed arrangement. Inkatha probably surprised white participants by allaying their fears and settling for fewer than its numbers deserved as far as the rest were concerned.

And the participants were genuinely interested in protecting basic rights. Their Bill of Rights was an achievement. From this perspective, the Indaba was a success. But it is nowhere near a political solution.

The "battleground" Professor van Wyk refers to is still the same one: the fight for political power. Anti-apartheid organisations may use clichés and outdated language, but do we really need to devise new descriptions for old poison?

The Indaba has shown that a new plan is possible if people want to talk. However, its plan is not final, and its representivity is suspect, according to the UDF.

Instead of telling us what is possible, the Indaba proponents are telling us what is reality. Their reality is white election candidates using the Kwa/Natal proposals to canvass votes against the Nats.

So as the Indaba candidates and salesmen market a plan still to be accepted, the anti-apartheid organisations are continuing to build "democratic structures" to prepare for the day when the leaders of the mass-based organisations ask all people what they want to see "in a constitution for a united South Africa".

The UDF and Azapo are saying that the Indaba salesmen want us to enjoy the feast before the harvest. UDF and Azapo want us to prepare the fields to sow for the new season.

What started as a multi-cultural political test has become a white affair. The tragedy is that the Indaba is being killed by the people who gave it life.

NEW GROUP PLANNED TO REPLACE TUCSA

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by Alan Fine]

[Text]

A NEW trade union co-ordinating body, the National Federation of Trade Unions (NFTU), is to be launched in Johannesburg on April 28.

The NFTU is designed to replace the Trade Union Council of SA (Tucsa) which was dissolved last December after a series of disaffiliations that reduced its total membership by two-thirds.

It is understood eight unions representing about 150 000 workers took part in a preliminary meeting earlier this month. The largest were the Mine Surface Officials Association (MSOA), the Artisan Staff Association (ASA) and the SA Typographical Union (Satu). The MSOA and the ASA were previously reputed to be on the right wing of Tucsa.

Participating unions hope more will be present at the inauguration.

But a spokesman for one of the unions, who did not wish to be identified, said he would first ensure that the NFTU was viable before recommending that his union join it.

He said he was not certain the eight unions would be sufficient. But he added there was a dire need for a "non-political and pure" trade union umbrella body.

Willie van der Merwe of the ASA has co-ordinated preliminary meetings, and Satu general secretary Martin Deyssel has been appointed interim chairman.

A letter circulated to unions by Van der Merwe in January said Tucsa's collapse had left a large number of major unions without a united voice, and there was "general acceptance of the need for a new multiracial co-ordinating body without the flaws that caused Tucsa's demise".

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CSO: 3400/585

RAILWAY MEN ASK BLATU OFFICIAL TO HELP END SATS STRIKE

MB210540 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2217 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 20 April, SAPA--Representatives of 18,000 strikers asked an official of the Black Trade Union [BLATU] of the South African Transport Services [SATS] for his help in approaching management for talks to end the strike, SATS said. A SATS statement said the six week old strike "took a dramatic turn" tonight.

SATS management was approached by a Mr Nthinyani, chairman of the Executive Committee of BLATU in Natal, who in turn was approached by a representative of the strikers in southern Transvaal and an official of SARHWU (South African Railways and Harbours Workers Union) to seek his assistance in resolving the strike, SATS said.

Dr Bart Grove, SATS general manager, agreed to meet representatives of the strikers at any time under the auspices of Mr Nthinyani. A SATS spokesman said this would not indicate that SATS now recognised SARHWU, as the strikers would choose the representatives themselves.

The only prerequisites Dr Grove stipulated was that the strikers return to work, at the latest by 0800 on Wednesday. The SATS spokesman said if the strikers did not return, Dr Grove "could exercise the discretion vested in him to dismiss workers who continued striking."

Dr Grove expressed the wish that the initiative of Mr Nthinyani "would assist workers to return to work immediately and thereby secure their continued employment."

Mr Nthinyani was requested to approach management on the following issues:

1. that the strike leaders not be victimised.
2. that the question of the disciplinary procedure and possible racism be discussed.

Dr Grove indicated management would in no way victimise strike leaders.

The strike was sparked by the dismissal of a driver at the City Deep depot in Johannesburg. The railways spokesman said his case would be dealt with by internal SATS procedures.

Mr Nthinyani indicated that as a chairman of the Natal region of BLATU, he was not prepared to intervene on behalf of SARHWU.

SATS said: "However, because of his concern for the strikers in the southern Transvaal region who might be fired, he and his executive committee in Natal are prepared to approach the general manager for a meeting with the executive committee where five or six representatives of the strikers in southern Transvaal will be present.

"Mr Nthinyani further indicated to the representatives that he will only be prepared to intercede if the strikers return to work."

"Mr Nthinyani further indicated that strikers can in no way expect management to pay them for the strike period."

Mr Nthinyani subsequently approached Dr Grove.

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CSO: 3400/606

SOUTH AFRICA

CRITICISM OF POLICE SAID PART OF REVOLUTIONARY STRATEGY

MB210531 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The goal of terrorists and revolutionaries is to initially create a breakdown of respect for established authority and, later, a climate of contempt for authority. In South Africa, this revolutionary strategy is to be seen in criticism of, and attacks on, the security forces. While the security forces are not beyond criticism--and, indeed, should be criticized where this is necessary and deserved--much of the criticism is levelled by radical groups as part of their revolutionary strategy.

The Minister of Law and Order has pointed out that the South African police stands between South Africa and her enemies--and that if the public's trust in the police force is destroyed our enemies will be on their way to destroying South Africa. The challenge of maintaining law and order is one that has been accepted by all the population groups in South Africa. About half the members of the South African police come from the black, colored and Indian population groups and about half from the white population group.

In fulfilling their responsibility, the men and women of the South African police force have a proud record, which is all the more remarkable given the small size of the force. For every 1,000 people, there are, in South Africa, 1.4 policemen, in the United Kingdom 2.2; in Israel 3.5; in New York 4.3; and in Moscow 10. Present plans are to increase the number of policemen from 55,000 to 87,000. This will bring the ratio of policemen to population to the level pertaining in the United Kingdom.

The South African police is in the frontline of the battle against the alliance of the African National Congress and the South African Communist party, which acts like a typical terrorist movement in trying to cause the violent overthrow of the State. Between 1976 and February this year, terrorists were responsible for 656 acts of violence and 145 people were killed in these incidents. In the past 10 years a total of 507 trained terrorists have been neutralized in South Africa; 379 of them have been arrested and 128 killed.

The security forces have also been successful in capturing many armaments of war before they could be used against the civilian population. These include

31 RPG-7 rocket launchers, 538 Limpet mines, 1,600 hand grenades, 378 AK rifles and more than 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

Confronting the challenge to law and order is not an easy task. Those who have accepted this challenge--black, white, colored and Indian--deserve less criticism, and more praise, than is usually accorded them.

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CSO: 3400/606

SWAZILAND IMPOSES TRADE LEVIES ON GOODS TO MOZAMBIQUE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Mar 87 p 1

[Article by Hamish McIndoe]

[Text]

SWAZILAND yesterday imposed, without warning, punitive trade levies on SA goods being transported to Mozambique via the kingdom.

Exporters must pay a 40% refundable deposit on the value of taxable goods, such as cigarettes and cold drinks, and a 30% deposit on non-taxable goods.

One exporter slated the move as a "Swazi money-making racket".

It is apparently aimed at stopping exporters illegally selling Mozambique-bound goods at higher prices in Swaziland.

Observers have ruled out the possibility of Mbabane trying to impose an economic blockade against Mozambique.

An SA Trade and Industry spokesman said last night a ministerial note had been sent to the Swazi authorities to clarify the situation.

"At the moment, we haven't a clue what is going on up there," he said.

Frontier Freighter's director Tony Jardine, who spoke to Swazi customs yesterday, said authorities were demanding cash or bank-guaranteed cheques before allowing SA goods into the kingdom.

"The money is returned if exporters have an SA customs form stamped in Mozambique and the Swazi border exit post," he said.

Said Quintex International director Monte Kraslin: "Most of our business is with Maputo's Interfranca foreign currency shops. The duties will have a spiralling effect on costs. It's insane."

A driver stranded at the Lomahasha border post since yesterday afternoon said Swazi customs had asked him to pay half the value of his load. "I'll just have to bring the lorry back," he said.

Sats spokeswoman Desiree Alberts said the railways were unaware of any duties being levied by Swaziland.

"They would normally give us notice of such a move," she said.

No rail traffic went to Maputo via Swaziland yesterday.

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CSO: 3400/587

SOUTH AFRICA

UNION CARBIDE TO GIVE PROFITS TO BENEFIT FUND

MB161729 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1356 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 16 April (SAPA)--The Union Carbide Corporation [UCC] announced today that it would dedicate dividends from its remaining South African investments to a fund for the benefit of South African blacks in areas such as education, and legal and social justice.

In a statement released simultaneously in South Africa and the United States, the chairman of UCC, Mr Robert D. Kennedy, said the fund would be administered by a special board of trustees.

"The board which we intend to be predominately composed of black South Africans representing a spectrum of constructive social and political interests, will determine how the money can best be utilised to meet special needs in South Africa."

"The decision to retain our remaining South African investments at this time to dedicate dividends from them to causes such as black education and social justice is the result of thoughtful consideration and an extensive study by a special committee of UCC's board of directors."

Mr Kennedy said the company had sought out the views of the participants in the anti-apartheid debate in South Africa and the United States before taking its decision. He stressed that Union Carbide "still retains the right to divest its remaining investments in South Africa at any time, should we determine that doing so will hasten the end of apartheid."

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CSO: 3400/581

IPLC PROHIBITS PUBLICATION OF INVESTOR INFORMATION

MB171650 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] For the first time since the declaration of the state of emergency last June, this newspaper has been prevented by government censorship from publishing information of vital interest to investors and shareholders of leading companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

The events we are forbidden to report on occurred on Tuesday and are known to some investors, not to others. Accounts of these events have been spreading through the investment community by word of mouth.

The effect of the rumors was to aggravate uncertainty in the marketplace about the security situation and its effects on listed companies. Some brokers in fact attributed the renewed weakness of the financial rand to an ebbing of international confidence after the publication overseas this week of reports about labour unrest and about the latest ban on campaigning against detentions.

Local news coverage of this labour unrest--in particular, the strikes against SA Transport Services and the Post Office--has been inhibited by the emergency regulations but not prevented. It has been possible, within the regulations, to convey at least an outline of strike actions.

Tuesday's events affecting specific companies were separate from this labour unrest, but they are also calculated to affect confidence.

Publication is prevented by emergency regulation 3(1)(d), which forbids any news, comment or advertisement that discloses particulars of the extent to which an action or boycott is successful. Boycott action is defined elsewhere in the regulations as including resistance to officials, participation in boycott action, and strikes and stay-aways unless they occur in terms of the Labour Relations Act or other labour laws.

Permission to public the key facts of Tuesday's occurrences was requested last night by telex to government's Interdepartmental Press Liaison Centre (IPLC). Officials said they would consider the request only if they were shown the full report BUSINESS DAY planned to publish--a demand that was refused on the grounds it went beyond the powers conferred by the emergency regulations and amounted to extension of censorship beyond the limits of the law.

At that point, the discussions deadlocked and the police spokesman for the IPLC put the telephone down. No reply to the telexed request for permission to publish had been received at the time of going to press. Without that permission, it remains impossible to publish the key facts.

No official announcement about the censored events has been made.

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CSO: 3400/581

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP, NP SPOKESMAN DISCUSS ECONOMY

MB162050 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1830 GMT 16 Apr 87

[Report on separate interviews with Harry Schwarz, PFP spokesman of finance; and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, by Freek Robinson, on the "Network" program--video recorded]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening, Mr Schwarz, and welcome to Network. It is known that the general policy of the PFP is supportive of a free market enterprise economy. But it is said, even in serious financial circles, that you are a socialist.

[Schwarz] I think that is a complete distortion, and I think it's not correct. I am a free marketer, but I believe that there must be a social conscience. The economy is not a jungle, in the same way as in ordinary life. In social life, in justice, you have to have rules, and so you should have rules in the economy.

[Robinson] What do you mean by social conscience?

[Schwarz] I think you have got to realize that there is not equality in the market place. You, therefore, have to have legislation in order to ensure that people have equality of bargaining power. The best example, I think, is consumer protection. The consumer needs protection. I think the consumer, in many cases, is exploited in South Africa.

[Robinson] In what sense protection?

[Schwarz] Protection in the sense that very often he is made to sign contracts which he does not fully understand, very small print which he does not understand. In regard to prices he is often over reached, and in fact is over charged. There are very many examples in fact of consumer exploitation in South Africa.

[Robinson] How can you rectify that?

[Schwarz] I think you have to rectify it in two ways. One is that you have to have legislation in order to see that consumers are protected. Second, you have to actually have education programs for consumers to a far greater extent than they exist at the present moment. I think here, television can play a very big role.

[Robinson] Well, moving on from that, Mr Schwarz, there are two other issues that I want to address with you. The first one is unemployment, and the second one is inflation. Now, you said in a recent article, and I quote from that: The rate of job creation is not keeping up with growth in the number of job seekers, which means the pool of unemployment continues to increase. Now, it seems to me that the real problem as you define it, is the number of increasing job seekers, and not necessarily unemployment per se.

[Schwarz] I think that what is happening is that the population is increasing at a rate of approximately 2.5 percent per annum. The number of job seekers is increasing just about the same rate. But the number of jobs that we are creating is only increasing at the rate of about 0.7 percent. Those are statistics which were taken out for the first 5 years of this decade, and I think they have not improved since then. If anything they have got a little worse. Now, on those...

[Robinson, interrupting] How can it be rectified on both fronts?

[Schwarz] I think it needs to be rectified in two ways. First, I think we need a population program which has to be very delicately handled, because this is a very delicate subject in South Africa; there is no question about it.

[Robinson] There is such a program at the present.

[Schwarz] Yes, but I think it is only just starting, and in fact we have delayed it. I am not sure that it is going to operate sufficiently timeously in order to deal with the problem. The second one is that we have to create jobs on a scale far beyond what anybody has contemplated at the present moment. There are examples for this in South Africa. For instance, in the 1930's, when we had a major depression, we got to grips with it. I have suggested here, and I think the idea of work in order to improve the quality of life is one of the answers. I hope it is, and I wish it were implemented; namely, that what we do is we take the unemployed in order to let them build houses, to let them build clinics, to let them build civic amenities, to put down sewerage and lights and water and lay out parks, and let them in fact improve the quality of their own lives.

[Robinson] But that will cost money, won't it; and you are always criticising the government for overspending.

[Schwarz] Yes, well, I thought you would come with that question, there is no doubt about that. But you see, the question of overspending is, first, you must keep to your budget, and you must budget accurately. Second, you must have priorities in regard to spending. There are very many things which we are spending money on that we should not be spending money on.

[Robinson] Such as?

[Schwarz] The implementation of apartheid legislation is a classic example; the whole of the bureaucracy which today still exists. I can give you examples of people who have been sitting and reading newspapers and knitting as a result of the abolition of certain jobs, and they are waiting to be placed. Now, this is a ridiculous situation. You can't have that.

[Robinson] Yes, but you know, Mr Schwarz, in a time of election it is not a popular thing to say that public servants must be fired.

[Schwarz] I am not suggesting public servants must be fired. What I am saying to you is that I think that you have to allocate your resources adequately. One of the things that South Africa needs, of course, is skilled manpower. Now, do you use your skilled manpower in order to run a big bureaucracy, or do you use your skilled manpower in order to be productive? I do not believe that anybody would be fired from the public service. The example I gave you is of people who in fact were being kept in their jobs quite unnecessarily and could in fact have been used productively.

[Robinson] But just to get back to the question of unemployment again, Mr Schwarz. A definitive answer on how this problem can be tackled.

[Schwarz] Yes, let us deal with it in specific headings. First, the program in order to create work to improve the quality of life. The earnings will be spent by those people on the essentials of life--which in their case is food, clothing, and household appliances--which will create new jobs and therefore will create a spiral of employment in South Africa. Second, I think what we need in South Africa is incentive in order to create jobs, as opposed to incentives to purchase machinery. We have never done that in South Africa. The tax incentives have always been given for machinery. They have never been given for the creation of jobs. I think we have to do that. Third, I think we have to have incentives for people to work. The tax system has to be reviewed in order to deal with that, because, obviously, both from an entrepreneurial point of view and from the worker's point of view, there has to be an incentive to work harder. Fourth, I think we have to look at productivity again, and give incentives to productivity.

[Robinson] All right. The other problem is inflation. How to tackle that?

[Schwarz] Well, I think the inflation problem again [changes thought]. We have the example of the exploitation of the consumer, which I have dealt with earlier. Second, I think you have to have a strict control over money supply. But that is not the only way in which you control inflation. I think that third, insofar as inflation is concerned, you have got to ensure in fact that your government expenditure is kept within reasonable limits, and that you have more money spent on productive activity

than on nonproductive activity. Every rand that you spend on nonproductive activity has to be earned by someone, and that is in fact an inflationary action. So, we have to cut down on government expenditure; we have to cut down on the role of government in the economy.

[Du Plessis] Our inflation rate is too high, yes, it is too high. But it could have been so much higher. And the reason why--I have repeatedly said this from public platforms and in parliament--is that the International Monetary Fund, which certainly has no bias towards South Africa, has found in its international studies that the South African inflation rate is a fraction of the inflation rate in comparable countries. Now, there must be a reason for it, and the reason is that our particular policy package that we have been implementing over years in order to deal with the difficult economic circumstances that we find ourselves in, that package has helped us to maintain or to contain our inflation rate at the rate where it is now. I think therefore if we talk about the fight against inflation, and one merely thinks that you can just get your currency up in order to fight inflation that way and not suffer other adverse effects, then you live in a dream world. So you cannot on the one hand argue that you must get your currency up and on the other hand argue that you must maintain the reserve position. And I say, with my adviser, that if at this stage the rand, for instance, should go up very rapidly, then it would be good for our inflation. Our inflation would certainly come down. But how long will we be able to maintain our international position? How long will we be able to generate the reserves necessary to support that very rand? And there is no way getting out of it that ultimately our reserve position will become so bad that the rand will drop again, because not only do you lose your ability to generate foreign exchange, but if the rand becomes suddenly so strong that it becomes attractive to import then your reserves are affected that way as well and down goes your prospect for growth in South Africa, because your local industry will be killed in the same process. So there are so many contradictions in the accusations leveled against us, that really I think we should come down to the basic facts now.

[Robinson] Fine, from what you have said, Minister. [sentence as heard] The PFP says if it wasn't for apartheid, then we would have had a better economy in any way because foreigners, the outside world, has lost trust in South Africa because of its apartheid policy.

[Du Plessis] I think that is another fallacy. In the first place, apartheid, the so-called apartheid expenditure: I see a figure of 3 billion rand. Now that is a load of nonsense, that apartheid costs this country 3 billion rand a year. If you have welfare work in a national state, you would have had welfare work whether that national state was independent or self-governing or whether it was part of South Africa. And to count all those expenditures as part of the so-called apartheid expenditure is pure nonsense. It should not be done. It is factually incorrect. On the other hand, if the PFP thinks that their policies will be sufficient to lift all sanctions--if they should come

into power that all sanctions will be lifted--that is another fallacy. There is no way that the PFP can claim that internationally their policies are the complete answer to South Africa's problems.

[Robinson] Some of the reasons given by the PFP for our high inflation rate is, for instance, an ever-increasing bureaucracy and artificial job creation, for instance.

[Du Plessis] You know, one must decide whether you want to regard the government as the prime creator of jobs or whether you want to regard the private sector as the main creator of jobs. We say that the private sector must shoulder that responsibility primarily, but in a time of low growth, then the government has a certain responsibility. In this period of very high unemployment, the government embarked upon a project not only to alleviate the plight of the unemployed, but at the same time to train them and to get basic skills throughout the entire economic structure and obviously then to promote the informal sector and at the same time to remove the regulations standing in the way of those unemployed. That certainly cannot be regarded as the wrong kind of government spending.

[Robinson] But you see we have always been accused of a bloating bureaucracy and that is part of our problems in South Africa, so-called.

[Du Plessis] I have so often asked the PFP in parliament: Do they regard a nurse as a bureaucrat? Do they regard a teacher as a bureaucrat? Do they regard a soldier or a policeman as a bureaucrat? And they mislead the people simply, in this way: If you take a certain period of 21 months up to 1985 figures, the latest figures which we have available that are properly analyzed, you see that the so-called bureaucrats make up only 10 percent of the total civil servants, only 10 percent. Seventy percent of the civil service is comprised by development people, teachers, nurses, and so on, and another twenty percent by the services. Now certainly, if those are the fact, why do we continuously get accused? If we look at the growth figures--I have the growth figures here--in 21 months to March 1985, the total growth in employment in the civil service was 1.6 percent, the rate of growth in education personnel was 9.2 percent, and the rate of growth in black education was 14.1 percent and in colored and Indian education, respectively, 9.5 and 6.4. So where is the point of gravity of growth in the civil service then? Where the need is most. Do our critics then feel that they will be able to shrink the so-called bureaucrats, comprising only 10 percent of our civil service to such extent that they can accommodate this massive growth in black and colored education, so that ultimately your civil service does not grow at all? I think that it is absolute nonsense. And it is time that we get down to the basic facts.

[Robinson] Looking ahead, Minister, what are the prospects for growth in South Africa?

[Du Plessis] Despite the fact that internationally we are under tremendous pressure, despite the fact that worldwide there is a withdrawal from developing countries of capital by the international banking system on a massive scale and we are part of that, despite that, our economy is now showing tremendous promise, and also despite the fact that we are now in the final throes of solving our political problems. Recently, I published in one of the Sunday newspapers a quote from the United Kingdom, certainly not from people who are anything but very critical observers of South Africa that investors are now jostling in the queues to invest in South Africa. Why? Certainly not to invest in a mismanaged economy, certainly not to invest in an economy that has no potential for growth.

[Robinson] Can South Africa overcome the effects of the drought?

[Du Plessis] The drought, as we have so often argued in parliament and on public platforms, has delivered a blow to this country that no government could have shielded the public against. And so often opposition parties in parliament pooh-pooh this whole idea and they told us it is an old story and it is not that important. But the Reserve Bank has quantified the effect of the drought, and I have the figures available and these figures are open to public scrutiny, and there is no escaping in quantified form, the blow that the drought has delivered to this economy. I can just mention a few figures. In terms of our nominal gross domestic product, it reduced this country's gross domestic product by an average of 5 billion rand a year. That is the tune to which we were poorer. Now as far as certain individual items are concerned as a secondary phase I want to refer to only one: Personal disposable income reduced by 2 and 1/2 billion rand on annual average figure. In other words, people in the secondary phase of agriculture were poorer in terms of personal disposable income to the tune of 2 and 1/2 billion rand. Now there is no way that the government can shield the public against that except printing money and saying to them: OK, fine, you have lost that through the drought, here it is, I will give it back to you. Now that it is not only from a give away point of view, but that is the most inflationary thing that you can think of. So we must quantify the adjustments that this economy has had to go through and certainly in the process our people had to pay the price for it.

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CSO: 3400/581

EFFORT TO FORM CENTRAL EXPORT BODY UNDERWAY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

THE Board of Trade and Industry is to investigate rationalising the country's export promotion activities.

Board chairman Lawrence McCrystal said yesterday Economic Affairs and Technology Minister Danie Steyn had asked the board to consider the need for a single organisation responsible for export promotion.

Government sources say such a rationalisation could affect the operations of the private-sector SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto).

They say a central export body could offer many of the services now provided by Safto, and that the government would no longer need Safto to carry out investigations on its behalf.

Safto GM Ann Moore said last night the government paid the organisation for certain export development programmes and that they worked closely together "to avoid duplication".

She said the creation of a new export body did not threaten Safto's existence. "We operate independently of government on behalf of the private sector, and will continue to do so," she said.

McCrystal said: "At present, various elements in the promotion of exports are undertaken by different organisations and the question arises as to whether a single organisation would not be more effective.

"Some of the areas we are looking at are now covered for us by Safto and the Department of Trade and Industry."

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CSO: 3400/583

SALARY HIKES IN VARIOUS FIELDS INTENDED TO HALT 'BRAIN DRAIN'

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Apr 87 p 1

[Article by Kay Turvey]

[Text]

FINANCIAL managers, data processing executives and certain manufacturing managers are set to receive the highest salary increases of about 16% this year, in a bid to halt the brain drain in these sectors.

The latest national salary survey by the PE Corporate Services remuneration division predicts a 14% across the board salary increase for 1987, with percentage salary increases for executive general managers, sales executives and assistant chief executives being the lowest at about 9%.

PE Corporate Services remuneration manager Naomi Brehm, said: "The skills shortage is drastic in these areas as many have emigrated, so pressure to increase productivity among those who remain is great."

Martin Westcott PE Corporate Services' MD said yesterday the improvement in remuneration for financial and manufacturing managers and data processing executives underscored the shortage of expertise in these categories.

Salaries in these sectors have shown an actual increase of 9% in the last nine months since July 1986 because of this shortage.

Westcott said annual salary increases averaging about 10% had lagged behind inflation for the past couple of years and the 16% increase could now be seen as an improvement in that it would help bring the 1987 increase in line with inflation.

The resurgence in the manufacturing sector, particularly for those involved in export was also responsible for the highest increase in this sector, he said.

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CSO: 3400/583

NATION SAID TO BE SHORT OF ENTREPRENEURS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Apr 87 p 3

[Text]

ONLY 2,9% of SA's economically active population were entrepreneurs, compared with 17% in Canada and 14% in the US, Dr Dennis Wolmarans of the Foundation for Entrepreneurship Development said yesterday at the Wits Business School.

The world average was more than 10%, he told a conference on small business development organised by the Centre for Developing Business.

Several speakers at the conference highlighted the unemployment situation, in which 60% of the Soweto workforce was unemployed.

"People are not only looking for a job but a living with self-respect," said Theo Rudman, of Business Dynamics at the Wits school.

Rudman told the gathering the formal sector provided jobs at a cost of between R5 000 and R50 000 per employee. To provide the estimated 300 000 jobs that SA needed each year would cost some R4,3bn.

"Working on a figure of R1 200 per applicant, the 1986 Government allocation of R179n: for job creation could have provided 237 500 employment opportunities in the informal sector.

"The R1 200 covers basic training in skill, some management expertise and capital to get the operation going.

"The unemployment problem is solvable: it's communication that's needed," Rudman said.

Agencies should aim in the first instance at telling people where to get finance, as learning theory and principles could otherwise be a waste of time and effort. — Sapa.

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CS0: 3400/583

EDITORIAL SAYS CENSORSHIP STRIKES BUSINESS CONFIDENCE

MB171758 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Apr 87 p 8

["Comment: Bad News, No News"]

[Text] BUSINESS DAY has, as were reported elsewhere in this issue, been so seriously inhibited by the emergency regulations in its efforts to cover news of vital interest to investors and to the public at large that a warning is in order: Industrially, things are not as they seem in South Africa today.

Some brokers yesterday attributed the weakness of the financial rand to concern aroused by overseas reports of occurrences in this country. Whether their views are correct is impossible to say but it is at least feasible that reports of the ludicrous ban on protests against detention might undermine confidence in this country's leadership.

A government which feels itself threatened by T-shirts and bumper stickers, if not by prayer meetings, must seem to outsiders to be neurotically insecure. When such behaviour occurs in the context of widespread industrial unrest, the burning of trains, and interruptions of public services, the total effect on foreign perceptions is bound to be negative.

But South Africa can, in our judgment, live with such negative images. The country's inherent strength is such that it has, thanks in part to the toughmindedness and skill of its businessmen, largely overcome the dreadful impact made by the Rubicon speech, by images of police sjambokking [whipping] schoolgirls, by violent unrest in 1984 and 1985, and by a concerted campaign of international pressure.

The latest events, however, fall into a different category. They strike at confidence within the business community at home, at the people on whom the country depends for the means of survival. The events which we are forbidden to publish are known to some people, not to others. Accounts are spreading by word of mouth and, as is usual in such circumstances, are growing in the telling.

Inasmuch as they concern listed companies, the investing public has a real and legitimate interest in true, factual information. The censorship

machinery set up in Pretoria is supposed to issue factual accounts of such matters of public interest but, like the SABC, the Bureau for Information serves not the public but its masters. Not a hint of Tuesday's events has emanated from official sources. As a result, some investors have an advantage over others.

There is no need to exaggerate the effects. The affected companies include some of the leading names in South Africa business, but none, so far as we know, has been so seriously harmed that its commercial interests are at stake. However, that is not a judgment which this newspaper is entitled to make on behalf of shareholders or investors.

Our principal function is inform, and we must now inform potential investors that the law, as it is now being applied, suits the political book of the National Party and denies to others the essential information on which to make plans and decisions about their own affairs. Censorship has struck home.

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CSO: 3400/581

WAGE, PRICE SURVEY REFLECTS INFLATION IMPACT

MB211234 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1215 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg April 21 SAPA—Inflation has devastated the purchasing power of the rand, the latest government figures show. A report on employment, wages and salaries from the Central Statistical Services (CSS) office in Pretoria shows that the decline in the value of the rand means one rand will now buy only what less than 50¢ would buy in 1980. In other words, the value of the rand has more than halved in the past seven years.

Moreover, if the decline in the rand's value against other major currencies is entered into the equation, then the purchasing power of the SA currency against the pound sterling, West German mark, the Japanese yen the hard-pressed U.S. dollar, the Swiss franc, the French franc, and so on, has in some cases shrunk by more than 75 per cent in the past 10 years.

The CSS figures show that gross average earnings of SA manufacturing employees was R944 in February 1987. If that had been the average in 1980, inflation would have chopped its real value--in terms of what it could buy--to R378.

It is reported that no industry even comes close to keeping up with inflation. The overall industrial average in December (the latest month for which comprehensive figures are available) was R1,021, or only R417 expressed in 1980 values.

For construction, the latest monthly figures are R665 (R267), for transport R1,134 (R459), for posts and telecommunications R1,096 (R438), for electricity R1,533 (R615) and for mining R714 (R292).

All races are suffering. For instance, whites in the manufacturing sector earned an average of R2,136 in February, but only R852 in 1980 terms. For blacks the figures were R566 (R230), for coloured workers R612 (R241) and for Asians R814 (R320).

The CSS figures give no indication of substantial pay rises for 1987. Between December and February, it is reported that the only sector to show marked growth in average earnings was electricity generation. This, it is said, was

largely due to ESCOM's [Electricity Supply Commission] continuing retrenchment programme in which most of those retrenched have been lower-paid workers. Employment in this sector fell 6 per cent between January and February alone.

Other rand-value sectoral figures, for February this year with the equivalent at constant 1980 prices in brackets, include: food R707 (R284), beverages R947 (R381), clothing R471 (R187), furniture R776 (R309), paper and products R1,058 (R424), printing R1,203 (R480), chemicals R1,436 (R576) and metal products R981 (R394).

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CSO: 3400/607

ESTIMATES PUT CORN CROP AT 7.8 MILLION TONS

MB211246 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Apr 87

[Text] The maize crop this year is expected to be 7.8 million tons, according to the latest estimates by the Department of Agriculture, and 3.6 million tons will be white maize. The estimated crop is about 100,000 tons less than last year's crop of 7.9 million tons. The main area where there is expected to be a decrease in production is the Free State, where it is estimated that the crop will be 400,000 tons less than last year's. A decrease of more than 200,000 tons is expected in the eastern Transvaal, but the crop in the western Transvaal is likely to increase by 400,000 thousand tons compared with last year.[as printed]

Our Pretoria news staff reports that the maize price, which will be announced by the minister of agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, tomorrow, will probably be lower than that of last year in the light of the surplus on the world market. A larger grain sorghum crop is expected this year. The latest estimate is that the crop will be 459,000 tons compared to last year's crop of 430,000 tons. The dry bean crop is expected to rise from 68,000 to 72,000 tons; the groundnut crop from 64,000 tons to 91,000 tons; the sunflower and seed crop from 265,000 tons to 402,000 tons; and the soyabean crop from 35,000 tons to 42,000 tons.

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CSO: 3400/607

SOUTH AFRICA

FORMER SPY REPORTEDLY INVOLVED IN SANCTIONS BREAKING

MB161738 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 16 Apr 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The London journal, AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, in its latest issue claims that a former South African spy, Craig Williamson, who infiltrated the ANC in the 1970's, is involved in an undercover international network designed to bust sanctions against South Africa. Williamson is currently standing for parliament as a candidate for the ruling National Party.

AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL alleges that he has been dealing with an Italian businessman, (Giovanni Mario Ricci), who has widespread interests.

Robin White asked AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL's editor, Stephen Harris, exactly what they claimed Williamson was up to.

[Begin recording] [Harris] Well, Mr (Ricci) owns an international company called GMR, which is his own initials, which has interests in the places that you just mentioned as well as in Europe and in the United States of America. Mr Craig Williamson has become the managing director of the new South Africa subsidiary of this multinational empire.

[White] And how will the sanctions' busting work?

[Harris] Well, if it were to function in the way which appears to be possible under this system, then it would be possible to move both capital and even goods in and out of South Africa to other neighboring countries without it being as obvious as if one were to simply move goods or finance directly from South Africa to Europe or South Africa to North America, and so on.

[White] Has any sanctions busting already been done?

[Harris] Not as far as we know. There have been some reports of oil movement, but I can't say so, no.

[White] Who is this Mr (Ricci), and how does he come to have such big interests in black Africa?

[Harris] Mr (Ricci) is an Italian businessman who left Italy, went to Switzerland, then to Africa I think around about 1970. He was in Somalia and then he went to the Seychelles in the mid-1970's, where he (?has developed) extensive interests in banking, in coffee and hotels. He has also acted in a security capacity for the Seychelles Government and so on, and he has gained diplomatic status in the Seychelles.

[White] How does he get on with the Seychelles president, Mr Rene?

[Harris] Well, I believe that they are close personal friends, and there is a good relationship between them.

[White] It seems an unlikely alliance.

[Harris] Well, some people might think so, yes.

[White] Does the South African Government itself have an interest in all this?

[Harris] There is no direct link between the South African Government and any of this private sector business partnership between Mr Craig Williamson, Mr (Mario Ricci), and various other people. One might be permitted to think that, since Craig Williamson was one of the top operatives in the South African Intelligence Services until December 1985, at the very least he remains on good terms with them. He is also standing for parliament as a National Party candidate in the forthcoming white general elections in South Africa. [end recording]

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BRIEFS

ZIMRO-COOKSON MERGER--Anglo's minerals subsidiary Zinchem and Industrial Mineral Resources (Zimro) has merged with a British-controlled operation to create a R200m-a-year partnership. Final agreement has been reached on a preliminary decision last November to merge Zimro with local operations run by the Cookson Group of the UK. The British link is expected to make available latest developments in ceramics and plastics engineering. Activities have been incorporated into a holding company, Zimco Holdings, 55%-owned by Zimro and 45% by Cookson. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Apr 87 p 3] /9317

SHIPPING LINE ANNOUNCES END--The South African sanctions are continuing. Now a major ocean carrier, Sealand Corporation, says it will stop shipping cargo to South Africa to protest Pretoria's apartheid policies. The company says the move is in accordance with its commitment to human freedom and dignity. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 16 Apr 87 MB] /12858

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